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REACTION TO U.S. CLAIM OF SOVIET ARMS VIOLATIONS

'Rude Anti-Soviet' Fabrication

LD111454 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 11 TASS -- The Washington administration has come out with another rude anti-Soviet fabrication. The White House has published excerpts from a report on alleged "violations" by the Soviet Union of its arms control commitments. The report, drawn up by a special presidential commission, claims that the Soviet Union probably or certainly breached several accords, agreements, or pledges. The report does not contain, however, any facts which would corroborate this "conclusion." The insinuations are spun out of thin air, which is so evident that the White House did not dare support the fabrication in full. President Ronald Reagan's accompanying letter notes that the conclusions contained in the report have not been officially examined or approved by any U.S. Government agencies.

The NBC Television Network remarked, quoting an anonymous highly placed official in the administration, that the document contains, essentially, nothing.

Why then did Washington need this unseemly undertaking? Responding to this question, observers point out that the publication of the fabrication pursues quote definite objectives. First of all, the Reagan administration is seeking to divert public attention away from its own unseemly "record" in the observance of arms control accords, and justify their future violations, inevitable due to the Pentagon's preparations for militarizing outer space. There are increasingly more instances when the American side evades strict compliance with its concrete juridical and political pledges, sidestepping these commitments or directly breaching them.

This is manifested, in particular, in the administration's refusal to seek ratification for the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, in Washington's attempt to disrupt -- by deploying new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe -- the strategic balance which the USSR and the United States undertook to observe having signed the SALT II treaty, and in the rapid development in the United States of a large-scale space-based anti-missile defence network.

The publication of the fabrication represents an open attempt to justify the administration's course towards frustrating the efforts to restrict the race of armaments, first of all nuclear ones. It is well known that the present administration, during its four years in office, has not concluded a single nuclear arms control agreement. Moreover, it disrupted the talks on a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon tests, on the Indian Ocean, and on anti-satellite weaponry systems.

Washington deliberately thwarted the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

Although the fabrication was first sent to President Reagan in December last year, it was made public only today when, according to the UPI News Agency, the subject of war and peace advanced in the foreground in the current election campaign in the United States. It is on these issues, according to observers, that the President's positions among the voters are the weakest. The publication of the report is a kind of election trick with the help of which the administration is seeking to delude American public opinion and relieve itself of responsibility for taking the arms control process into a blind-alley.

Allegations 'Groundless'

LD111653 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 11 Oct 84

["Casuistic Course" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS -- By TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev:

The Reagan administration has for nearly four years already been pursuing a casuistic course towards international treaties on the limitation and reduction of armaments, concluded before 1981, which smacks of large-scale fraud.

On the one hand, Washington proclaims that the American side does not regard itself legally or morally bound to observe the SALT I and SALT II treaties. This declaration, according to Washington, should give the United States freedom of action in developing, for instance, simultaneously two new inter-continental ballistic missiles (MX and Midgetman), which is banned under the SALT II treaty.

The present administration believes that a declaration of this kind gives it the right to start the deployment of a large-scale anti-missile defence space-based network, which is illegal under the SALT I treaty, that it justified the American side's decision to make operational new Ohio-class submarines armed with missiles and disregard restrictions on MIRVed missiles imposed by the SALT II.

On the other hand, while denouncing de facto the major Soviet-American accords, President Ronald Reagan demagogically proclaimed that the United States would refrain from any actions which might undermine the U.S.-Soviet accords on strategic armaments for as long as the Soviet Union would display similar restraint.

With the help of sophistry of this sort, Washington seems to be seeking to resolve an unresolvable task -- to eat the pudding and have it. In order to "legalise?" in the public eye the continuation of the unrestricted buildup of American weapons of mass annihilation, planned and paid long in advance, along channels banned by the SALT I and SALT II treaties, all Washington had to do was to "prove" that it is the Soviet Union which "violates" its pledges. This task was assigned to an advisory commission on arms control, which comprises officials close to the President who are not experts on problems of international treaties, but know well what the White House wants from them.

The published report by this so to say commission is a vivid example of distorted logic, typical of officials in the present American Administration. The authors of the report apparently lacked imagination to fabricate any likeness of the "instances of Soviet violations" which, even if one believes in them, could justify the United States' flat renunciation of practially all major treaties on the restriction of the arms race.

The White House, which sanctioned intensive work on developing a large-scale anti-missile defence system to be based in outer space -- which is a gross violation of the ABM Treaty, for example -- found nothing better in order to justify its irresponsible attitude to international accords than making a fantastic allegation that the Soviet Union commissioned an anti-missile radar in Kamchatka.

The American side, which repeatedly stated that it would "observe" only those provisions in the accords which impose restrictions on the Soviet Union, proclaimed its right to undermine any agreements which hinder the realization of its plans to gain military superiority, now hypocritically expresses serious concern over the Soviet Union's behavior in the field of the limitation and reduction of armaments.

The present U.S. Administration's attempts to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union's honest and responsible approach to the implementation of its commitments are groundless and can be assessed as aiming to worsen Soviet-American relations.

U.S. Specialists Rebut Report

LD112339 Moscow TASS in English 2314 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 12 TASS -- Washington's utterly false and groundless allegations about the Soviet Union's "violations" of its commitments under arms control accords are a propaganda smokescreen behind which the Reagan administration tries to conceal its own attempts to subvert the agreements concluded with the USSR. This was stated by prominent U.S. arms control specialists at a press conference here on Friday. It was called in connection with the release by the White House of abstracts from a slanderous "report" of a special presidential commission about the alleged violations of different treaties by the USSR.

The report of the commission, Gerard Smith, a former director of the U.S. Army Control and Disarmament Agency and the U.S.chief ngotiator at the SALT I talks, stated, has no objectivity and is not trustworthy. The charges made in it are threadbare allegations which are not backed by facts. It is symptomatic, Smith continued, that the report was put together ten months previously but it is only now that the White House has decided to go public with it. This step calls in question the administration's avowed seriousness in seeking arms control.

U.S. MILITARY SUPERIORITY GOAL UNATTAINABLE

LD112147 Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger stated bluntly in an interview to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR that the Reagan administration would in no way slow down the process of modernisation of strategic nuclear forces. It will also make available every possible resource for the early development of anti-missile defence systems with space-based components, which means the militarisation of space. To put it simply, Weinberger confirmed what the White House chief has been trying so hard to camouflage with peaceable statements. His administration is firmly pursuing a course of the unrestrained arms race and using space for military purposes. It has been sticking to this position throughout its term in office. So, if the White House today has to coo about peace from time to time, it is only because of election considerations.

Washington's plans to fill space with up-to-date weaponry constitute a new, even more dangerous phase of the growing danger of nuclear conflict. Reagan makes no secret of his plan to secure for the United States dominance in space. The goal is to achieve scientific and technical superiority in the use of space for military purposes, and to develop fundamentally new weapons systems to hit targets both in space and on earth from space. The Soviet Union, naturally, will allow neither scientific and technical nor military superiority over itself. This means that the arms race will be exten ed, through the fault of the USA, to outer space and its deleterious effect on mankind as a whole is not hard to predict.

The hopes of some U.S. strategists that the continuous escalation of the arms race will "exhaust" the Soviet economy and make the USA the "winner" testify to their rather primitive idea of the character of the socialist political and economic system. Even in the United States many knowledgeable people ridicule publicly this concept.

The longer the Washington leaders persist in their ambitions to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union by all means, the greater the possibility that they will fail. This failure, however, may cost mankind dearly. The time has not come for everyone who wants peace, for big and small states alike, to do whatever they can to prevent the further escalation of the arms race and the whipping up of war hysteria. The Soviet Union proposes -- and confirmed these proposals by its latest initiatives at the ongoing 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly -- that military activity be excluded from space and that it be used exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the good of mankind. But Washington refuses to seek agreement with the Soviet Union on the inadmissibility of the militarisation of space or on any other vital problem of war and peace.

IZVESTIYA CITED ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS PLANS

LD060522 Moscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- The Reagan administration is speedily carrying on its course of preparing chemical warfare, says an article published by IZVESTIYA today.

What are the basic areas in which these sinister preparations, jeopardizing the life of humanity as a whole, are taking place? First, the chemical arms arsenals of the Pentagon are both being built up quantitatively and modernized qualitatively and improved. Second, the U.S. militarist forces intend in the immediate future intensively to expand and replenish chemical arms depots outside U.S. territory, first and foremost in a number of West European countries.

Even today, Washington has huge stocks of chemical weapons, which are sufficient to kill all life on earth several times over, the newspaper says. The Pentagon possesses 55,000 tons of highly toxic nerve gas and 150,000 tons of other chemical agents. Altogether three million shells, tens of thousands of air bombs, hundreds of thousands of mines, and a host of other chemical munitions are filled with those agents.

Washington's scenarios for chemical warfare are being drawn up for the European theatre of operations. One cannot fail to see how closely these plans are dovetailed with the ongoing deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in West European countries and with Washington's hopes to fight nuclear wars away from U.S. territory.

Analysing and comparing all these facts, knowledgeable observers in the West draw the conclusion that the Pentagon is making preparations for nuclear and chemical warfare exclusively for aggressive rather than defensive purposes. Anyway, some frank Pentagon generals even do not conceal the tasks facing them.

In 1983, the USA went ahead with a large-scale programme of the "chemical rearmament" of all the services of the U.S. Armed Forces and set about drastically modernising its arsenals of chemicals weapons. That programme is intended for five years and envisions appropriations totalling 10 billion dollars and the escalation of the number of chemical munitions to five million units.

SOVIET COSMONAUT SCORES U.S. SPACE MILITARIZATION

PM111401 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Oct 84 First Edition p 3

[Article by Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Major General of Aviation G. Shonin: "Washington's Space Adventurism"]

[Excerpt] The Reagan administration, making no secret of its hatred for not only socialism, but for everything progressive, and zealously executing the will of the military-industrial monopolies and the Pentagon, is deliberately blocking the talks proposed by the Soviet Union on preventing the militarization of space.

Further eloquent evidence of this is provided by statements by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, Lieutenant General Abrahamson, head of the program to develop an ABM system with space-based elements, and other officials, who call for stepping up the creation of sophisticated space assault armaments, including laser and beam weapons, and the wider use of shuttle spaceships for military purposes.

American propaganda tries in every way to lull the peoples' vigilance and convince the public that the creation of "space bases does not threaten the earth, but, on the contrary, guarantees stability." Attempts by the same Abrahamson to represent the President's plan as a means of "eliminating the fear of nuclear devastation" are assessed as frank cynicism even in America. Congressman George Brown, founder of a broad public coalition opposing the siting of weapons in space, has stated: "There is no doubt that the spread of the arms race to space will increase tension in U.S.-Soviet relations and will be extremely costly to the American taxpayer."

And it is not only the compatriots of the White House incumbent who understand the full danger of this lie. Approximately 2,500 prominent scientists from various countries who assembled for an international congress this summer exposed Reagan's policy. A document signed by them stressed that the testing and deployment of any weapons systems in space increased the probability of a nuclear war on earth.

The well-known American physicist S. Drell, writing in the journal BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, noted that the creation of an ABM system, together with intensive modernization of strategic offensive forces, can only be regarded as "evidence of U.S. preparations for a first strike."

The militarization of space has clearly defined guidelines on earth. Washington's designs appear to act as a focus for all the war preparations that threaten the world with global catastrophe. Here there can be no illusions. The U.S. military space programs are linked in the closest possible way to the buildup and improvement of strategic offensive forces, first and foremost nuclear forces, the creation of first-strike systems such as MX ICBM's, Trident-2 SLBM's, long-range cruise missiles, and B-1 assault bombers, and the development of new types of mass destruction weapons.

All these are links in a single chain of U.S. preparations for the attainment of military superiority. And the very concept of "star wars'" is essentially an expression of U.S. imperialism's desire to rule the world. This is the purpose of the creation of space assault weapons. The policy pursued by the White House can be correctly evaluated not in terms of its individual components, but as a whole. And this is how things stand now: Either the militarization of space will be prevented, or near-earth space will become a source of terrible danger hanging over the entire planet and all mankind.

The obsession with the policy of strength robs some people in the White House of their sense of reality and prevents them from seeing how radically the world has changed and grasping the futility of calculations based on the the attainment of military superiority.

Following an adventurist course, the United States has adopted a negative position with regard to the Soviet proposals aimed at preventing the militarization of outer space. "To all appearances, the American Administration only likes its own arrogant positions, the purpose of which is to fling open wide the door into space for the most fantastic types of armaments and thereby attempt to secure military superiority in any case," K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted in answer to PRAVDA's questions. "It is clear that we are not meeting with a corresponding desire for substantial talks in this very important sphere, still less for a searchfor agreement. And no expatiations about the benefits of dialogue can camouflage this fact."

I have had the opportunity to work in space and take part in the preparation of international space programs, whose main aim is the exploration of near-earth space in the interests of peace and friendship and close scientific cooperation between scientists from different countries. I have a very good idea of both the tremendous opportunities that space research opens for mankind's benefit, and of the threat inherent in the militarization of space.

In September a meeting of cosmonauts from three countries was held near Paris, with the participation of A. Leonovn, O. Makarov, and Yu. Romanenko (USSR), R. Schweickart, E. Mitchell, and D. Eisele (United States), and J. A. Chretien (France). The participants in this meeting, with a sense of concern for the future of our "blue planet" (as Yuriy Gagarin called it) and of all mankind and aware of the need for cooperation, expressed the desire to make use of their experience of space flights to promote the exploration of space exclusively for peaceful purposes and the utilization of the unique space hardware for the benefit of all people.

This meeting adopted a decision on creating an organization of participants in space flights. It adopted the main goal of promoting the constructive use of space to improve people's living conditions on earth and the elaboration of positive prospects for future generations, helping to establish broad contacts between those who have been in space, seeking opportunities for cooperation, and highlighting questions and problems of universal interest.

In his speech at the 39th UN General Assembly Session and his letter to the secretary general of the world community, A.A. Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union believes that it is now more important than ever before that the exclusion of space from the sphere of the arms race become a strict norm in state policy and a generally accepted international commitment, and for all channels, without exception, of the militarization of outer space to be reliably closed.

The Soviet Union proposed including on the session's agenda, as a matter of importance and urgency, the question of "the utilization of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of mankind." The humane stance could not be more in accordance with the aspirations of all people living on earth.

WEST'S ALARM OVER SOVIET MISSILES ANALYZED

LD051330 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- TASS political analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

The mass media in Western countries has started publishing articles which in an alarmist tone comment on the deployment of new Soviet missiles on the territory of Warsaw Treaty member countries.

But there is nothing sudden at all in the additional measures taken by socialist countries to strengthen their military security. What is taking place is a reply measure prompted by NATO's attempts to tip the balance of forces in Europe by deploying there new American Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles.

As is known, during the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, the USSR expressed readiness to leave in the European part of the country only such a number of medium-range missiles as there is in the possession of Britain and France, and also proposed to establish full quality in the number of medium-range nuclear-capable aircraft.

The NATO decision to start at all cost the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles on the territory of West European states made the Geneva talks pointless and automatically entailed a series of reply measures of which the West was informed in advance.

Meantime, as the Warsaw treaty countries are convinced, the Soviet proposals provided a good basis for reaching accord. Because before the appearance of the first American Pershing II's and cruise missiles in Europe, each side had roughly a thousand medium-range nuclear weapon systems and the point of discussion could be not increasing their number but, on the contrary, the lowering of the level of military confrontation.

Included in the count were the main missile and air nuclear arms of the NATO countries, capable of reaching targets on the territory of the Soviet Union from the territory of West European countries and sea areas adjoining Europe, that is with a range of 1000 and more kilometres, and the corresponding Soviet arms of similar range and stationed at the time in the European part of the USSR.

Unfortunately, the United States, which had the active support of Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, and other members of the North Atlantic alliance, was interested not in reaching an accord on the basis of equality and equal security but in achieving military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty countries.

When discussing the deployment of Soviet operational-tactical missiles of enhanced range outside of the USSR on the territory of the GDR and Czechoslovakia, many Western commentators make the emphasis on how this will make itself felt in a future war and express the grim view that war supposedly is inevitable. They express the view that in the event of a conflict the new Soviet missiles will neutralise NATO's nuclear potential in Europe. In the process they repeat again and again the contention, as if it is some axiom, that hostilities will begin as a result of a non-nuclear attack by Warsaw Treaty Armed Forces on Western Europe, an attack that NATO will fight with its nuclear might.

But such contentions that are being hammered into the heads of West Europeans are typical raving nonsense. The socialist countries have never had any aggressive intentions in respect of anyone. They always been the initiators of detente and extensive mutually advantageous cooperation of states with different social systems. Last, but not least, they do not claim a single square metre of foreign territory. And, if lately there sound calls for a revision of borders established in Europe as a result of the Second World War, this takes place only in the West of the continent. In these conditions, the reply measures of the Warsaw Treaty countries should be viewed not as yet another step towards war but as a serious warning: The military balance violated by the NATO bloc will be restored.

GREEK NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS KOMMUNIST'S KOSOLAPOV

NC102109 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 9 Oct 84 p 7

[Interview granted by Richard Ivanovich Kosolapov, CPSU Central Committee member and KOMMUNIST chief editor to Greek Communist Party Central Committee member Mimis Androulakis, in Moscow -- date not given]

[Text] [Kosolapov] Did you read my recent article in PRAVDA on contradictions in socialism?

[Androulakis] We read it and noted that you are in fact harshly criticizing the views of other theoreticians and scientists who stress that the nonantagonistic contradictions in socialism can become antagonistic under specific conditions. You described such views as outmoded dogmatism and stressed that a tangle with terminology for contradictions in capitalism has developed...

[Kosolapov] Indeed, my article was not appreciated by everyone. Consequently, we have a genuine and not imaginary contradiction here... Certain scientists are trying to use practical arguments to prove to me -- although I am not convinced -- that despite everything, these antagonisms exist...

[Androulakis] So, let's broach our topic. Marx and Lenin stressed that socialism is not a society of idyllic unity, without contradictions. Recently, in the Soviet Union, we have seen a rekindling of discussion about contradictions in socialism. What made this necessary and what views are being expressed?

[Kosolapov] The subject has a long history. This discussion has left marks on our theory and culture and it is very difficult to review. However, a history exists. The correspondence between Bernstein and Kaoutski is well known. Bernstein believed that contradictions would lose their role in socialism and not be the moving force of society. That is, he viewed socialism as a harmonious society without contradictions. According to Bernstein, Kaoutski held a dogmatic position on this issue. Kaoutski believed that the law of the unity of contradictions is enduring, transcending the capitalistic framework and concerning socialism, as well.

We also held such a discussion before the war and during the 1950's and 1960's. However, this discussion did not yield specific conclusions. There were a number of simplified concepts about the roads and phases in the transition to communism. Some people believed that with the elimination of the exploiting classes we would be rid of contradictions once and for all. When, following the establishment of socialism, our society's strengthened moral-political unity became a reality, certain sociologists found themselves at an impasse...confused about the issue of the law of contradictions. In my article I termed the "theory" of nonclashes in socialism as metaphysical. An article was printed in our magazine twenty years ago in which an effort was made to amend the law of unity and the struggle of contradictions in socialism. The article claimed that this law takes second place, while the attunement of society takes first place. Among philosophers, we called the proponents of this theory "harmonists."

They confused socialism with the skillful playing of a reed organ. The effort to interpret the new political reality of established socialism by replacing politics with general philosophical explanations led to confusion and misinterpretation that the philosophers themselves could not have foreseen.

The category of unity is not static, as the "harmonists" believed; it is not homogenous, and it does not lack energy, or self-propulsion. It does not always remain the same; we should always ask: The unit of whom with what?

Nor is it correct to believe that contradictions are not the moving force in socialism but are merely due to deficiencies, misunderstandings, or distortions that should not exist.

Allow me to express some thoughts that will clarify our position on contradictions. Discussion and consideration of the problem of contradictions was rekindled 3 years ago. The spark was the Polish crisis and, as is usually the case when a crisis develops, certain theoreticians drew hasty theoretical conclusions. Thus, in my opinion, certain comrades hastened to conclude that it is possible to convert nonantagonistic contradictions into antagonistic ones in developed socialism.

Specific Analysis

[Androulakis] It is a fact that the societies of socialist countries with differing degrees of socialist development and maturity (the USSR, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, and so forth) are often classified under the common heading of "developed socialism." I believe that in doing this there is a danger of flattening out different levels of socialist development with a general formula, that of developed socialism.

However, how truly developed are the foundation and structure of socialism in the various socialist countries? Shouldn't we believe that the socialist countries have before them a more complex road of development and the transition from socialism to communism, passing through many phases?

[Kosolapov] Yes, these differing phases of development are a part of life, and cannot be overcome or surmounted. Some people mix dissimilar situations and phases and a truly beautiful chocolate emerges... The issue of contradictions in the transition from capitalism to socialism, which is characterized by a sharp class struggle, is put one way, and the issue of transition to socialism that has been established and is developing upon its own foundations is put another way. It is put one way in the one socialist society and another in the second.

We cannot discuss the Soviet Union on the basis of Poland's different reality. In Poland, the nonantangonistic contradictions were not transformed into antagonistic ones. On the contrary, I believe that dormant antagonistic contradictions surfaced suddenly, a development in which the imperialists obviously had a hand.

[Androulakis] In other words, we must also apply the Leninist position on "specific analysis of every specific situation" to the study of contradictions...

[Kosolapov] Yes, we must study contradictions historically, specifically, and multilaterally, and not transfer to socialism -- particularly socialism developing on its own foundations -- contradictions and situations from countries undergoing circumstances, contradictions, and situations characterizing transitional periods.

Consequently, contradictions in socialism do not have an antagonistic character. Lenin stressed that "antagonism and contradiction are not the same thing. The first will disappear, while the second will be preserved in socialism."

[Androulakis] At this point, should we perhaps clear up the difference between an antagonistic and nonantagonistic contradiction?

[Kosolapov] One -- In an antagonistic contradiction we have irreconcilable and mutually canceling social interests underlying both sides of the contradiction.

Two -- The resolution of such a contradiction is achieved through very sharp class struggle, which leads to the eradication of one side of the contradiction. However, could such types of contradiction exist in a socialist society, in which the "who's-who" has been redone to the benefit of the workers? Furthermore, could such contradictions exist in developed socialism?

With us, the antagonistic confrontation of large social groups is excluded because of the intense process by which class differences are eradicated and social homogeneity strengthened. Our system's great advantage that every contradiction and social tension can be overcome and social disturbances avoided through the delicate intervention of the conscious factor [sinidhitos paragon] based on the workers-farmers alliance and the developing homogeneity of society.

I believe those who argue on the contrary are contradicting both science and practice.

[Androulakis] Let us, therefore, begin to discuss the nonantagonistic contradictions of socialism, those that are its moving force, its source of rejuvenation and progress.

[Kosolapov] At the outset, there is a type of contradiction whose major attribute is that neither of the two sides that create it may be termed negative. For example, we can refer to the contradictions created during discussion of the best possible combination of democracy and centralism, of planning and the self-dependence of enterprises, of the necessity of increasing direct participation by the workers and the specialized and appropriate administration of social affairs, of territorial and branch planning authority, or of the established right of all to work and everyone's obligation to work, contribute, and so forth.

In the contradiction between democracy and centralism, we do not have two mutually canceling and incompatible sides, and the resolution of the contradiction requires changes in their balance, interrelationship, and in factors that are mutable. In other words, such contradictions are not resolved once and for all, but accompany socialism like "satellites" in its economic and social development.

Negative Elements That Must be Eradicated

[Androulakis] In these types of contradictions, therefore, unification of the opposing poles is sought through the implementation of socialist economic and social policy. At this point, we cannot overlook Lenin, who characteristically said, "In any eventuality, we read a bit about Marxism and learned how and when we can and must unite opposite poles, and the main thing is that in our revolution -- for 3 and 1/2 years -- we did practically unite opposites."

However, there are contradictions in socialism in which one of the sides, the negative, must be eradicated. You, yourself, stressed in PRAVDA that the struggle of the new against the old is a general rule of the selectivity and development of socialism.

[Kosolapov] It would be best to recall the position taken by the June 1985 Central Committee plenum, which stressed that "In the developed socialist society, as in every organization, there is a struggle between the new and old. It is not only the creative but the negative trends, as well, that take action." I believe we have two types of struggle in developed socialism between the new and the old; two kinds of social contradictions, in terms of their contexts and origins:

One -- The contradiction between the principles of socialist collectives, between the foundation of the socialist way of life -- the embryo of tomorrow's communist life -- on one hand, and the survival of relationships between personal property and the inherited stigmata of capitalism, on the other.

This contradiction, one might say, is an inheritance from the transitional period, bearing yesterday's seal, and is not organically related to developed socialism.

In this way, for example, negative manifestations, such as the theft of social property, speculation, and so forth are related to the insufficiency of social relations, and this provides the opportunity for a profiteering market side by side with the state market.

Thus, we have a reproduction of the remnants of the relation between personal property, which continues to exist like microbes on the pores of socialism. This occurs because the popular needs increase faster than the potential of social productivity and the sphere of social service. Huge production investments and social services are essential to overcome this situation and, naturally, we are not being "helped" in this by our "partner" from across the Atlantic. With a more moderate group within the U.S. leadership, we would have been better able to solve this problem.

Two -- Contradiction between the more mature forms of socialist society, between embryonic Communism, between the relatively stronger, dynamic, and pioneering socialist element on the one hand, and on the other hand, the element that was nurtured and imposed by socialism itself, but which has been surpassed, which has grown old, which does not meet changing conditions and does not correspond to the more complex duties of today.

This second form of contradictions is an offspring of socialism, is reproduced by socialism, changes its form, and is, encouraged by socialism's very development.

We believe we must focus our attention on this form of contradictions at this phase. This is where the matter of eliminating the outdated methods of organization and management, inactivity trends, formalism, conservative devotion to the old, and so forth, belongs. Contradictions between progressive and backward ideas, different views of cadres who, however, have a common Marxist-Leninist development, and so forth, also belong here.

Forms and Context of Contradictions

[Androulakis] Let us return to the question of antagonism for a moment. It is true that Marx stressed that bourgeois production relations are the last antagonistic relation. You, yourself, use the term antagonism exclusively in your analysis, and only in the case where we have the problem of "who's who." In other words, only in the case where the problem of authority is at stake in the last analysis. However, the question is what happens in the case when nonantagonistic contradictions are ripe for solution, and when this is not understood in time, or is not dealt with correctly by the conscious factor? In such an event don't the contradictions become more acute and can't they enter into an explosive clash?

For example, what could happen, when development of the productive forces requires improved socialist relations in production and new forms of management, and this need is not satisfied for a long period of time? What happens when we have an intensification of the contradiction between production-consumer, or between democracy and centralism, and so forth; in other words, when their divergence takes on great proportions? Could such a nonantagonist contradiction -- insofar as it is not resolved -- become a brake, or even more, lead to crises and clashes similar in form -- to say the least -- to antagonistic contradictions?

I believe that these questions have already been raised in Soviet articles.

[Kosolapov] Yes, undoubtedly such contradictions which are not understood and not resolved could take the form of social tension and confrontations. Take note, they could even take the form of antagonism, but not in the context of antagonism related to irreconcilable social interests. Consequently, the method of expressing a contradiction is one thing and its context is another. In this way a nonantagonistic contradiction could be expressed in an antagonistic manner.

In the same way, by contrast, an antagonistic contradiction could be expressed and resolved through a direct, severe, and sudden clash, or through milder and progressive, gradual forms. I will give an example of this, such as the forms of development of the bourgeois class, as a class, after authority passes to the working class. This is an antagonistic contradiction in a transition period. Here, with us, following the October Revolution the other political parties -- despite the Bolsheviks' efforts -- passed into open, terrorist, and counterrevolutionary action. The clash took on such tension and violence that of necessity, the citizens' voting rights were abolished and the other parties were eliminated. Such an antagonistic contradiction was solved, in our case, by such a method and in this manner. However, this is not obligatory, it is not a law unto itself. Such an antagonistic contradiction in other countries could be solved by different methods, through other means, if the necessary prerequisites exist.

Consequently, we agree that an antagonistic contradiction that remains unsolved could develop into social tension, into a crisis. This is exactly where the question of participation by the conscious factor arises in the clarification, study, and resolution of contradictions. I believe this is a great self-evident attribute and quality of the socialist system. Socialism halts the spontaneous, blind current of history and brings scientific management to society.

Consequently, we have a contradiction between the conscious and arbitrary in socialism: a contradiction between the broad front of pioneering consciousness and arbitration that opposes consciousness, based on ignorance, prejudice; the arbitrary which is not homogenous and accepts numerous mutual influences that cancel out. On the side of consciousness is the Marxist-Leninist pioneering spirit and the workers' strata which are mature from the point of world theory.

Directors and Directed

[Androulakis] Let us continue our discussion and deal with another group of social contradictions -- the relationship between directors and the directed, and to whether there is any prospect of separating one from the other; in other words, to the problem of bureaucratic distortions and the methods for their eradication.

[Kosolapov] It is true that certain bureaucratic tendencies could be related to the existence of a specialized state apparatus. This means that this ceases to fulfill the social function for which it was created and starts to operate for itself. We follow such phenomena close up and put an end to them based on the available possibilities.

The party appears as an antibureaucratic force in the relations between the directors and directed. Naturally, you can say to me: Isn't there a bureaucratic element within the party? Something could exist within the party as well. The party is the main link in our political system and its organization is the most democratic. This is why although certain bureaucratic phenomena may appear within the party, they cannot stabilize for any length of time.

Development of internal party democracy is, in itself, the primary guarantee.

The second guarantee is our ability to act antibureaucratically as a party upon the other links of political and economic management. It is important that we know that the party's connection with the masses is of a different quality than the connection of the administrative and managerial organs with the masses. For the party, its connection with the masses is a matter of life and death. You can feel this at every step. And we can say that the masses influence the organs of economic administration and management through the party (but not exclusively through the party). The party's ability to better express the views of the masses and its ability to effectively lead and control the other links of the system in the name of the masses, and together with the masses, is viewed as a very important problem by us. Now we once again place at the center of our attention the question of what our system must be while working out the new draft of our party's program. In reference to our system, I believe that in our new program we reached the position of "socialist self-administration of the peoples of the Soviet Union." I will not expound on this at this moment, but we have come to a stop on this very term. This will force us to revise certain old ideas and to proceed with greater determination to make certain moves in the democratization of public life and the entire social life. We are considering, for example, the question of the workers direct election of enterprise directors. As you understand, it is still too early to speak more specifically in reference to forms of development of socialist self-administration. However, we are proceeding toward that end.

[Androulakis] Comrade Andropov raised a problem that I believe is very important from the theoretical and political points of view. In other words, this is the conversion of the Soviet state into a "public self-administration."

[Kosolapov] It is true that our current deliberations are in this spirit when we deal with socialist self-administration. It is to this end that we center our thinking in preparing the party's program.

[Androulakis] Let us also give an answer now to the allegation, which is very fashionable in anti-Soviet literature, about the "Nomenklatura" in the Soviet Union; in other words, about the existence of a new ruling caste...

[Kosolapov] Naturally, we have absolutely no caste here. There is free choice at the various management levels. The most specialized and most qualified workers are raised to these levels. Naturally, they are guaranteed the conditions for steady activity. This is all, and nothing more. There is no hereditary succession to leading positions here. In other words, the selection of everyone is undertaken on the basis of his work. The only hereditary element -- let us refer to it in this manner metaphorically -- which could exist is that the offspring of the intelligentsia should remain in the same sphere as a result of the higher educational atmosphere in which they are raised.

In the discussion with the USSR education minister, the reader can be informed about the supplementary measures being adopted for additional admissions of workers' and farmers' children into the universities to guarantee the relationship between social composition of the students and the composition of society at large, in terms of workers, farmers, and intelligentsia.

At the same time, we have a speedy time, a speedy turnover of cadres at the various managerial positions. There is great movement and replacement of cadres. Now that we have had an election-analysis campaign within the party, we have had a considerable renewal of cadres from the bottom up, from the office of the base party organization to regional secretaries. The same is happening in the state apparatus. This is one of the means for overcoming bureaucratic tendencies.

State and Society

[Androulakis] Finally, let's talk about the correlation between state and society. In this instance, is there no element of contradiction that must be resolved gradually through the promotion of social self-organization, socialist self-management and, more generally, through the activation of the trend toward communism, the "decline of the state?" Is this an existing realistic trend in modern socialist society, or is it merely a philosophical remnant of a theoretical utopia as some people claim?

[Kosolapov] It is, in fact, utopian. Perhaps we have not paid sufficient attention, perhaps we have not yet studied in depth Marxist-Leninist theory about the new state and how it should be implemented. It is no accident that we are speaking today about the "socialist self-management of the people." We once used this terminology haphazardly, we gave it away to others; others took it.

Of course, the main link in the system is voluntary social organization, meaning the party, and the decisive role belongs to that organization, the voluntary organization. No one enters the party through force. We forget that the state does not play a decisive role in this instance. We forget the definition put forth by Marx and Engels of the state-semistate. For us, the state is the tool of the majority, which participates in the life of the state and which is, of course, guided by the party. In this instance, the masses' vision goes beyond the state. Of course, our state does not feel mainly with political sovereignty, but with the management of societal economy. The appearance of our state marked the outset of the decline of the state, in general terms. Naturally, this is a long-term procedure that may be accelerated or decelerated in accordance with conditions. As you realize, we were compelled to strengthen the functions of the state under conditions of war. Nevertheless, we want to place the development of our state precisely on the road to decline. And we must not simplify the procedure by which the state declines.

There was a tendency in our party twenty-five years ago to surrender the state's jurisdictions to social (mass) organizations, because it was thought this would promote the decline of the state. However, this should not be done without the proper mass preparation and maturity of the population. Nevertheless, we shall not forget the concept of the decline of the state.

For us, the increasing role of the party, the voluntary organization in society, is currently the basic issue. This means the increased application of conscious and scientific principles in the management of the socialist society. Of course, many complex problems exist in this context, particularly from the viewpoint of popular education, and it is with these that we are currently dealing.

[Androulakis] Comrade Kosolapov, despite the danger of entering the realm of imagination, I would like your views about the historical prospects of the Communist Party within the communist society, in which there will be a social self-government by the producers and which will mark the end of the state and politics... do you believe then the role and mission of the Communist Party as a political party will have been exhausted?

[Kosolapov] I believe that as a unifying, conscious, voluntary organization possessing the scientific knowledge of society, the party will always be necessary.

[Androulakis] However, will it continue to be necessary as a political party, as a party with the problems of the political management of society?

[Kosolapov] This is something else again. With the disappearance of the classes, with a classless society, we will have a "state," a social organization for management that will not be political, but apolitical. This will certainly radically transform the role of the party as a political party. However, regardless of how things may be, I believe the need for a scientific, conscious center of management, for a social vanguard, will continue to exist... In any case, I believe it necessary to confront the future and analyze it by taking current reality and its more profound trends into consideration.

[Androulakis] I believe this last point has significant methodological value: To view tomorrow's communism from today's trends. We are certain that the more the "window" of developed socialism opens the more we will be able to see "something" greater than that very general picture of communism that Marx, Engels, and Lenin left us, and in reference to which they so often said that they had no intention of writing recipes for the kitchens of the future.

TASS REPORTS ON NONALIGNED MEETING COMMUNIQUE

LD060958 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

Halting the arms race and averting a nuclear conflict continue to remain the central tasks of the times. This conclusion is contained in a final communique of a plenary meeting of the non-aligned countries at the level of foreign ministers, which took place in New York from October 1 to 5.

The non-aligned countries stressed that peace and security could be achieved through general and complete disarmament, first of all nuclear disarmament, and urged, as a first step, an immediate ban on use of nuclear weapons. They also called for urgent meausres to prevent the militarization of outer space.

The foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries noted with worry the continuing exacerbation of the international situation as a result of the policy of Western countries led by the United States. They pointed out the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East, southern Africa, Southeast Asia, the Mediterranean and other regions. The communique condemned Israeli aggression in the Middle East and expressed solidarity with the heroic struggle waged by the Palestinian people led by the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole lawful representative. An enduring and just peace in the region could not be achieved without a complete and final withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories, the communique stressed. It emphasized that the resolution of the Palestinian problem formed the core of a Middle East settlement.

The non-aligned countries conference on the Middle East supported the idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all sides concenrned, including the PLO.

They voiced deep anxiety about the worsening situation in the south of Africa, the buildup of South African military power and the escalation of Pretoria's acts of aggression against neighboring countries. The foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries also denounced the South African racists' so-called new constitution and supported the U.N. Security Council resolution declaring it illegal.

The communique pointed out the continuing growth of tension in Central America and noted with profound concern the United States' increasing attempts to destablilize the Government of Nicaragua. The Non-aligned Movement expressed solidarity with the latter country and demanded an end to theats and acts of agression against its people and government. It voiced backing for the "peace act" drawn up by the "Contadora Group" and directed at achieving a political settlement of the conflict in Central America.

The non-aligned countries called for an early settlement of the Namibian problem and the Cypriot issue and for the start of global talks on a new international economic order.

The communique made a special point stressing the important role played by the United Nations in efforts to maintain general security and rejecting U.S. attempts to downplay its role in solving international problems. The document noted the special importance in this connection of the observances to mark the United Nations Organization's 40th anniversary next year.

The non-aligned states, it said, should actively cooperate with one another so that the Non-aligned Movement continued to play a positive and constructive role on the international scene. The meeting decided to convene a conference of the foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries in Angola from September 2 till 7, 1985.

NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP MEETS IN ITALY

LD112016 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Rome October 11 TASS — TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Babenko reports:

One of the palaces in Stresa, on the Lago Maggiore Lake, has been encircled since morning today with a solid ring of people -- many hundreds of participants in the anti-war movement change slogans "We are for peace", "Down with the threat of a new world conflagration", "We do not want to be nuclear hostages of Pentagon and NATO". The two-day session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, with the participation of defence ministers of 14 NATO member-countries (without France and Iceland), began in Stresa today under such an accompaniment.

Though, as usual, the session is held behind closed doors, according to the Italian press, much attention at the session will be paid to the question of "star-wars" -- Washington-nurtured plans of putting nuclear and other armaments into outer space which the United States would like to turn into a springboard of war. It is not accidental that streamers under windows of the Stresa Palace read: "Outer space must remain peaceful".

West Europeans and Italians, specifically, realize that if the arms race is not prevented in good time from entering into outer space, that might become an irreversible process. We believe it is necessary to wage the most active struggle against very strong pressure of the White House on Western Europe with a view to drawing it into the so-called "outer space defence", the TASS corresondent has been told by prominent public figure of Italy, member of the leadership of the National Assocation of Italian Partisans, former senator Mario Mammucari.

The progressive public of our country supports the Soviet Union's proposal that outer space be used exclusively in peaceful purposes, for the good of mankind.

The cause of serious concern of Italian peace fighters is also another question which is being discussed in Stresa by nuclear designers from NATO -- speeded up deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European states, including Italy.

The newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA reports that the nuclear planning group will start twisting Holland's arms to make it agree, at long last, to deploy on its territory 48 U.S. cruise nuclear missiles. The newspaper LA REPUBLICA points out that the course of the NATO leaders aimed at building up the arms race in all possible spheres brings to zero the timid efforts which some West European governments are trying to make in order to promote resumption of international negotiations on reduction and restriction of armaments.

MAKSIMOV COMMENTS ON EEC TRADE WITH THIRD WORLD

LD112313 Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 11 Oct 84

["EEC: Positions of Neocolonialism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

The latest round of talks in Brussels between the European Economic Community and the Organization of the States of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific laid bare serious differences both within the EEC and between the "Ten" and the 64 ACP member countries as regards the terms and forms of their trade, economic and financial cooperation under the third Lome convention during the next five years.

The purpose of the convention is to create for the developing countries special, auspicious conditions to export their goods, mostly raw materials, to the markets to the European Community. At the same time financial aid from the EEC is envisioned to the emergent countries with a view to assisting them in the implementation of their socio-economic development programs.

The results of the Lome conventions during the past years show that they have failed to justify the hopes pinned on them by developing countries. This has been recognized by the community as well. The French member of the European Parliament, Gerard Fuch, stated umambiguously that the Lome convention had dismally failed.

The member countries of the organisation failed to secure a broader access for their traditional export to the markets of the community. Their requests for the expansion of a system of stable prices to guarantee export earnings have been disregarded as well. The members of the community actually refuse to increase their financial and food aid.

The ACP countries, justly pointing out the demographic growth and inflation as valid reasons, ask the community to increase financial aid from 4 billion dollars under the second Lome convention to 7.2 billion dollars but, as the talks in Brussels show, the "Ten" are not prepared to agree to such an increase.

The "aid" given selectively only to individual ACP countries is far from charity. It is hedged with conditions enabling the EEC members to control the domestic economic policies of the emergent countries. Moreover, the projects financed through that aid are as a rule capital-intensive and therefore get along with the money given by the community as aid into the hands of large West European companies.

Paying lip service to equal economic cooperation with the ACP countries, the Common Market is actually trying to secure through the Lome convention free access for the EEC monopolies to raw material resources, and also to establish control over the economic activity of the ACP countries.

LOSEV COMMENTS ON 'DANGEROUS' U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD111759 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 11 Oct 84

["Foreign Policy and Elections" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS — The U.S. presidential elections due to take place in November are the subject of Sergey Losev's article in the latest (October) issue of the journal USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY.

It is objective circumstances, the author says, that have made foreign-policy problems the focus of the election struggle. But this does not at all make the administration happy. This is obvious if the gloss of feigned self-assurance is rubbed off official statements, of which quite a number have been made during the past few months. Stereotype optimistic phraseology about mythical success in foreign policy cannot conceal gaping failures.

Contrary to vituperative anti-Soviet propaganda, the Americans are gradually coming awake to the alarming thought that the Reagan administration is a government of war.

Fearing the exposure of the true nature of its militarist policy, Washington has lately been forced to manoeuvre and make demagogical motions and statements about its commitment to dialogue with the USSR and its interest in the limitation and reduction of armaments. The Republican administration would like to mask by this pseudo peace rhetoric, not backed by real readiness to resolve outstanding problems on a mutually acceptable basis, the unprecedented arms buildup programs it is carrying on, and also to dupe voters and win them over to its side.

False peace rhetoric, however, does not at all change Washington's position, the kingpin of which still is its desire to achieve military superiority. Relying on force in world affairs, the article says, U.S. imperialism is encouraging chauvinism and racism, creating room for revanchism and neo-fascism and raising terrorism to the level of state policy.

The 1980 election platform of the Republican Party frankly stated the goal of achieving general military and technological superiority over the Soviet Union as the main objective of the United States. Later on, they on the Potomac began to discourse about that goal rarer and in vaguer terms and still later came up with clever terms, such as closing "a window of vulnerability." But the overall goal remained the same.

Meeting editors of provincial periodicals and radio and T.V. companies at the White House in the summer of 1984, President Reagan said that Washington was making every effort to impart to U.S. foreign policy new strength, new toughness, and a new sense of purpose. Not long before, the President said, the NEW REPUBLIC editor-in-chief had aptly summarized U.S. foreign policy by saying that the Republican administration had changed the world alignment of forces in favour of America.

As we see, the President entirely subscribed to the view of that editor and went even farther than recognizing that the purpose of the U.S. leadership was military superiority: He claimed that that goal had already been achieved. It is obvious, however, that the United States has set out to reach the goal which is unattainable. The alignment of forces on the world scene has not been changed by imperialism and will never be changed.

The closer the elections, the author of the article says, the harder the White House is trying to convince the voters that the United States has become more secure as a consequence of the policy pursued by the incumbent administration.

A senior administration official claimed at a briefing for U.S. journalists on Soviet-American relations that since some time ago the United States had been guaranteed stronger security.

But the real security of states, primarily security from nuclear war, cannot be guaranteed by the escalation of the arms race or by persistent attempts to tip the existing rough parity of military-strategic forces in one's favour.

The problem of security is worrying the Americans more and more. According to the NBC T.V. Company, the question of whether the Americans are more secure today than four years ago troubles the managers of the President's re-election campaign. The public believes that the answer is no, the T.V. company said, and it is a very big problem for the White House.

It is a fact that throughout its term in office the U.S. Administration has not concluded or ratified a single agreement on the limitation of nuclear armaments. It has succeeded in reducing Soviet-American relations to zero point, disrupted the process of the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments initiated with so much effort during the 1970s, thwarted the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe and the START negotiations, and called in question the treaty limiting in perpetuity anti-missile defence systems. Washington is preventing accord at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, has deadlocked the Vienna talks on the Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments in Central Europe, is pursuing an obstructionist policy at the Stockholm Conference on Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, and blocking the Soviet proposal on the renunciation of the use of force.

To camouflage this dangerous policy and mislead voters, official U.S. propaganda, goaded on by the White House and by the Department of State, is using on a large scale deliberate misinformation methods. Lies are being reeled off as if from a large flowline. Every Soviet-U.S. contact through diplomatic channels is being presented as evidence that the administration can do business with the Soviet Union in the usual way and, moreover, is step by step approaching concrete agreements. Addressing the National Conference of Young Governors, Reagan claimed with a conspiratorial air that his administration was trying on the quiet to conduct with the Soviet Union talks and discussions on many fronts.

In reality, however, the authors of such falsehoods know perfectly well that only relatively trifling, peripheral questions are being discussed as a matter of routine. Agreement has been reached, for instance, on updating the existing direct communication link between the USSR and the USA known as the "hot line" by installing a facsimile service in addition to the operating telegraph line. However, no major problem is being discussed at present because the American side has blocked every possibility to make progress towards accords and has no intention to revise its negative stand.

A key to an understanding of the U.S. present-day approach to the very process of arms limitation talks is supplied by the utterly cynical remark of Kenneth Edelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Nuclear arms limitation talks, according to him, are just a trick the administration has to use to reassure the American people and European allies.

But the Soviet Union will not be an accomplice in such tricks and deception of the peoples, Sergey Losev says.

Now that the elections are not far off, Washington would like to hold talks for the sake of talks merely to attract votes.

The White House believes, THE WASHINGTON POST has pointed out, quoting an administration official, that it is important politically for Reagan to look like a leader willing to talk with Moscow even if such talks will never begin.

U.S. CRITICIZED FOR 'POLICY OF STATE TERRORISM'

LD111202 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

American diplomacy has made another attempt to shun responsibility for acts of undisguised banditry against Nicaragua, in particular, the piratic air raid against that country by C.I.A. mercenaries, American citizens. On September 1, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, claimed in a letter to the president of the Security Council that the air pirates had not been connected with American officials or the activities of the U.S. Government in that region.

The leader of the U.S. mission to the United Nations was not embarrassed by the fact that the false claim had been convincingly debunked even by the American press itself. With its policy of state terrorism currently coming under harsh criticism at the current 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly here, the United States is now trying to wriggle itself out of the fix by hook or by crook.

Speaking in a general political debate, Bolivian Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez said his country had always identified with the people and Government of Nicaragua in their efforts to carry on national change in conditions of freedom. Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor condemned the United States for overt or covert support given to internal forces and groups aiming to topple legitimate governments in the region. Prime Minister Win Udenhout of Surinam accused Washington of violating basic principles of inter-state relations, international norms of conduct, and decisions of the International Court of Justice in the Hague. Guyanese Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson branded the U.S. bandit-style policy as use of organized violence as a means of government policy.

Washington's implacable desire to use the invasion of Grenada as a graphic example for other countries to heed and for pressure on the governments it dislikes is a source of growing concern among Latin American peoples. Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca said in this connection that the U.S. Government, blinded by the shameful intrusion into Grenada, an adventure condemned by the vast majority of U.S. member states at the 38th U.N. General Assembly session, the U.S. Government was now mulling over fresh actions against peoples and liberation movements. From the military standpoint, there were now all conditions, including the infrastructure and logistical support in Central America, and military command was waiting for only the political decision to launch an aggresssion against Nicaragua, he said.

SENATE REFUSES TO APPROVE GENOCIDE CONVENTION

LD111126 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 11 TASS -- The U.S. Senate has refused to approve the convention on the prevention of the crime of genocide and punishment for it, signed by 96 countries.

The convention, endorsed by the United Nations in 1948, was sent for Senate endorsement way back in 1949. It was first submitted for discussion by all Senate, however, only in 1974. But the document's opponents then quickly persuaded their colleagues to discontinue any debates concerning it. In point of fact, the same thing happened now once again.

The American legislator's stubborn reluctance to approve the convention on genocide is explained by the striving to evade international organizations' control over U.S. illegal actions inside this country and abroad, which are covered by the motion of genocide.

UN BODY HITS U.S. OVER DIPLOMATS' SAFETY

PM051039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Campaign of Criminal Acts"]

[Text] New York, 4 Oct -- The United States is ignoring the commitments it has adopted to ensure the security of international organizations and diplomatic missions.

This is being pointed out during the debate in the UN General Assembly's Sixth Committee (legal questions) which has begun discussing the question of strengthening security and protection for foreign missions and their staffers. Many delegates emphasize that more and more diplomats in various countries have recently become targets of illegal acts. Diplomatic immunity is being violated most seriously in the United States.

Events show that the American authorities have taken the path of openly ignoring the norms of interstate intercourse, USSR representative I.S. Yakovlev declared. The Soviet delegation has been entrusted with drawing the committees's attention to continuing instances of encroachments on the life and security of Soviet diplomats, who are subjected to threats, insults, and blackmail. Citing numerous instances of the U.S. Administration's gross violation of its adopted pledges and of the norms of international law with respect to USSR citizens, he emphasized that everything points to the deliberate nature of these illegal actions.

A systematic campaign of criminal acts and threats against the USSR's permanent UN mission is continuing with the authorities' connivance. Renegades of various types pursue diplomats and members of their families in the streets and public places and insult them with impunity. A campaign of threat over the mission's telephone is continuing.

The Soviet Union invariably advocates that all states strictly and rigorously observe the principles and norms of diplomatic and consular law. All states without exception, including the United States, the USSR's representative said, must adopt effective measures to strengthen the protection and security of persons enjoying diplomatic immunity.

U.S. BUZZING OF SOVIET RESEARCH SHIPS NOTED

PM111518 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 10 October 1984 carries on page 9 two 2-inch by 3-inch photographs, both showing what appear to be items of ship's tackle in the foreground, with one showing an aircraft in flight and the other the silhouette of a warship.

The photographs are accompanied by the following "On the Spot Report" by special correspondent Leonid Pochivalov entitled "'Vityaz' and the Pirates" and datelined "On Board the 'Vityaz'".

"These photographs were taken at my request by Valeriy Maritkin, crew member of the Soviet scientific research ship Vityaz.

"Washington has elevated state terrorism to the status of state policy, and the Vityaz has experienced this terrorism in one of its forms. At present, throughout the world ocean -- I emphasize, all over the world ocean -- both air and naval U.S. armed forces, commit constant provocations against Soviet ships, primarily scientific research ships. The captains of these ships can confirm that there has not been a single voyage during which scientific ships have not attracted the 'attention' of U.S. aircraft and warships.

"These provocations have increased to an unprecedented level over the last few years. I have sailed the ocean in Soviet scientific research ships on many occasions, and in all my experiences I cannot recall a single voyage without noticing these typical entries in the ship's log: 'at latitude...and longitude...buzzed by U.S. military aircraft.' And often described as 'buzzed in a dangerous fashion.' This means that a U.S. supersonic fighter had dived at the ship. Very often a U.S. warship would approach dangerously close. These incidents have not occurred on the high sea, not in the middle of the ocean, but close to shores thousands and thousands of kilometers from the United States of America.

"On its present, seventh voyage, the Vityaz was operating close to Italy and Greece. Italian and Greek scientists were on board. They were indignant: Why should American aircraft and ships behave like this in our territorial waters, as if they were off their own shores?!

"There was nothing surprising in this. There are U.S. military bases throughout the world, including in Italy and Greece. This gives the U.S. militarists freedom of action in the waters of neutral countries which they exploit to the fullest. But isn't this freedom dangerous? The mock attacks by U.S. supersonic fighters against Soviet scientific ships could lead to a tragic end at some point. An aircraft may find itself unable to pull out of a dive, while a warship like the one that deliberately sailed across the bows of the Vityaz -- something I personally witnessed -- may fail to calculate accurately and cause a collision.

"In its policy of state terrorism the United States resorts to true piracy with respect to Soviet ships. However, a spark may grow into a flame. The U.S. organizers of provocations on the high sea should not forget this."

PRAVDA'S ZHUKOV RAPS USAF SQUADRON 'PROVOCATIONS'

PM101453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Zhukov "Political Observer's Comments": "'Aggressor' Squadron's Tours"]

[Text] What is this? a reader may ask with surprise. Surely squadrons do not tour? And surely there cannot be squadrons with such a shameful name as "Aggressor?" Just imagine -- you have to answer yes to both these legitimate questions.

Squadrons with this entirely official appellation do exist: you will probably already have guessed where -- in the United States, of course: they are not usually bashful in their use of language there. And one of these squadrons is now touring Western Europe. That is what we will be looking at.

PRAVDA readers will already be familiar with the provocative military training methods employed in the U.S. Air Force: during maneuvers they sometimes dress American soldiers in Soviet-type uniform, and paint red stars and so forth on the wings and fins of target aircraft that American airmen are being taught to down.

But the Pentagon now thinks this is not going far enough. It is carrying its provocative military training methods into its West European NATO allies' military camps, and not only into those where its allies' servicemen are trained.

This is what WASHINGTON POST correspondent M. Getler reported, for example, on 26 September from the Royal Air Force base at Alconbury, 65 miles north of London:

"Two jet fighters with typical Soviet camouflage are closing on the British coast from 30 miles out... These attacking aircraft, however, are not Soviet.

They are small F-5E jets flown by the most experienced USAF pilots. They belong to one of the most unusual squadrons you will find in any air force -- to the USAF 527 "Aggressor" Squadron.

As was made clear to THE WASHINGTON POST correspondent by its commander, Major (Gel Louder), this truly unusual squadron comprises 19 aircraft whose pilots simulate Soviet air attacks on Britain. Creating conditions which are "as close as possible" to those of actual combat, they train hundreds of American and British airmen to "repel the threat that they will most likely (?!) confront." "The idea of these training battles," this jaunty major said, "is to ensure that airmen from NATO countries are not confused or afraid in the event of a surprise high-speed air attack."

Considering themselves subtle psychologists, the Pentagon specialists have even decorated the airbase building used by the "Aggressor" squadron pilots in the style of Hollywood films about the imaginary "Soviet threat." "Here," M. Getler writes, "in the airbase building's corridors, Warsaw Pact flags flank a multicolored poster depicting a MIG-23 and the pilots' cupboards have red stars drawn on them so as to create also on the ground conditions approximating those existing on the Russian side."

The "Aggressor" squadron operating out of this base makes sudden attacks on NATO air force' subunits, which are sent to Alconbury for training battles against the "Russians." THE WASHINGTON POST correspondent watched Major (Louder's) airmen attack a British squadron that had arrived from Scotland for training. He was informed that a French Air Force squadron would be flying to Alconbury for training the following month.

But that is not all. "F-5E's regularly fly in groups of three," THE WASHINGTON POST reports, "to West Germany, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Norway, and Denmark to carry out training battles with either American squadrons based there or with NATO allied aircraft... Six of these F-5E's frequently carry out operations near Decimomannu, on Sardinia's southern coast, where there is a joint American-British-West German-Italian missile (!) base."

That is the scale on which the "Aggressor" squadron's tours are organized!

But even that is not all. It turns out that two such squadrons (likewise awarded the "Aggressor" appellation) operate on U.S. territory, at the Nellis airbase in Nevada. And yet another on the Clarkfield airbase in the Philippines. They are all engaged in the same acts of provocation: that is, simulating attacks by "Soviet" aircraft on U.S. military bases.

However, the 527 Squadron is accorded particular significance, since -- as THE WASHINGTON POST points out -- it "is situated on the most important front line." "The people with whom we carry out training battles every day," the squadron commander stated, "are on the forward edge. They are maintained in combat readiness around the clock, and if something (!) were to happen, they would be in action in a matter of minutes."

Is it not clear that in resorting to such methods the Pentagon is playing a dangerous game? "Something," as Major (Louder) tactfully put it, could happen at any moment. Where is the guarantee that a commander at one of these bases, brought to an extreme pitch of agitation by the round-the-clock combat alert situation, will not mistake an attack by "Aggressor" squadron aircraft camouflaged as Soviet planes for the real thing and launch his forces into attack against the Eastern neighbors? And what would then ensue is clear to everyone.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTRY DOCUMENT CONDEMNED

PM111430 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent S. Logachev dispatch: "Millstone Round the Neck..."]

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Oct -- Total support for the Washington administration's course of striving for military superiority in the world typifies the "Blue Book on Diplomatic Issues" approved by the Japanese cabinet. The document prepared by the Japanese Foreign Ministry says that relations of close cooperation with the United States are the "cornerstone" of Japan's foreign policy, and the treaty agreements with Washington in the military sphere provide the "basis for Japan's national security."

As the KYODO agency notes, a feature of the current "Blue Book" is the stress its authors place on Japan's membership [prinadlezhnost] in the "Western camp." From positions of notorious "Western solidarity," they discuss the reasons for the exacerbation of the international situation caused by the U.S. ruling circles' militarist policy. Contrary to the obvious facts, the Japanese Foreign Ministry document alleges that blame for the growth in world tension lies with the Soviet Union. Moreover, the USSR's constructive peace initiatives aimed at improving the international climate are deliberately hushed up.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry document devotes considerable space to questions of Japanese-Soviet relations. It particularly points out that the "establishment of stable Japanese-Soviet relations based on genuine mutual understanding is of very great importance for peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world." However, alongside this in the "Blue Book", Japan again makes unfounded territorial claims on the USSR.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR JAPAN'S KURIL ISLAND CLAIM HIT

PM111500 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 41 (Signed to Press 4 Oct 84) p 16

[I. Semenikhin's "Biting Remarks": "If You Give a Blind Man a Hatchet...." -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] Cartography requires scrupulous accuracy in the use of colors. This is well known to everyone. This is why this occupation is not recommended for people suffering from color blindness. It is even worse when someone suffers from political color blindness and, unable to distinguish colors on a map, sees everything in the color that suits him. This is not far removed from the grave disease of revanchism. Symptoms of such an ailment can be increasingly often observed in Japan's Prime Minister Nakasone. How else can one explain his recent statement to the newspaper, TOKYO SHIMBUN, confirming that he has instructed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs "to take active steps to ensure that international organizations and map publishers in various countries clearly show on their maps the four Kuril chain islands as Japanese territory"?! If it were only maps.... Nakasone has requested that even encyclopaedias published in the United States and Britain (the Encyclopedia Americana or the Encyclopaedia Britannica, for example) repaint the "northern territories" the color of the Japanese revanchists' banners.

To ensure that the requests materialize, Tokyo urgently sent a team of "cartographic experts" to Washington from Japan's Liberal-Democratic Party who met with representatives of the Reagan administration and explained how the Japanese Prime Minister wants to repaint, or rather, to reshape the postwar map of the Far East. It would seem that Washington should be perfectly aware of the color to be used for the primordially Russian Kuril Islands.

After all, even Directive 667 dated 29 January, 1946 and issued by General MacArthur, commander of U.S. forces in Japan pointed out: "The Japanese Government's Jurisdiction covers the four main islands of Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku, and Hokkaido with approximately 1,000 contiguous islands, APART FROM THE KURIL CHAIN ISLANDS, THE HABOMAI ISLANDS, AND SHIKOTAN ISLAND." Furthermore, Article 2 of the 1951 San Francisco Treaty drawn up by the United States and Britain also says that "JAPAN RENOUNCES ALL RIGHTS, TITLES, AND CLAIMS ON THE KURIL ISLANDS AND ON THAT PART OF SAKHALIN ISLAND AND ITS CONTIGUOUS ISLAND, OVER WHICH JAPAN GAINED SOVEREIGNTY UNDER THE TREATY OF PORTSMOUTH." It is well known that this treaty bears the signatures of representatives of both the United States and Japan.

However, people in the White House decided to close their eyes to historical facts and documents. Especially in view of the fact that the Tokyo "cartographers" brought the long-awaited news that the joint American-Japanese commission for exports of military technology from Japan to the United States has started functioning. "Well, how can you refuse a favor to one of your own?..." So, the Reagan administration announced that henceforth, when geographical maps are compiled in the United States, the "northern territories" will be described as "occupied by the Soviet Union since 1945" and the names of the four Kuril Islands will be given not in Russian but Japanese style. Nothing more and nothing less...

After all, there has been a growing eagerness to "reshape" the world map in Washington, and recently, in Tokyo, also. Moreover, it is being further bolstered by the stepping up of the military-political alliance of the United States and Japan, the further corrdination of their militarist programs, and the whipping up of the arms race. However, those currently at the helm of power in both countries should remember that political color blindness verging on dangerous blindness and shortsightedness, could lead to a repetition of the terrible mistakes of the past. As the Japanese themselves say in such cases, "don't give a blind man a hatchet, or he'll chop the wrong firewood...."

SOVIET, JAPANESE PUBLIC MEETING CONTINUES

LD112213 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 11 Oct 84

["Friendship and Goodneighbourliness -- Road to Confidence and Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS -- A constructive debate on a broad spectrum of questions of bilateral Soviet-Japanese relations and those relating to buttressing peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region opened in commissions today at a conference of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public, which is currently held here under the watchword "friendship and goodneighbourliness -- the sole way of achieving peace and confidence between the USSR and Japan."

Addressing the commission, which is discussing problems related to the work for peace, against the nuclear threat, Georgiy Kim, deputy director of the Institute of Oriental Studies under the USSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the academy, draw attention to the unprecedented rate of the nuclear arms race in the United States. The aggregate yield of nuclear warheads which can today be delivered to target by the U.S. strategic weapon systems amounts to 3,400 megatonnes. This is 170,000 times as much as the yield of that first U.S. atomic bomb which reduced Hiroshima to rubble and ashes.

The United States, which avoided destruction in two world wars hopes this time too to conduct war on foreign territory and to pay for it by the loves of others. It is exactly with this end that it deploys first strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe and is pressing for the permanent deployment of similar weapons in the Japanese islands.

Georgiy Kim pointed out the inconsistency of the position of the Japanese ruling circles which declare that Japan's military policy will be pursued within the framework of the constitution and will honour the three non-nuclear principles, but in deed are scaling up military expenditures, are stepping up war preparations and have given the green light to the visits by U.S. ships carrying nuclear weapons to Japanese ports.

Addresseing the same commission, Bunpei Hara, member of the House of Councillors from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, noted with regret that the arms race has also engulfed Asia, specifically, eastern Asia.

He admitted that the United States is intensifying pressure on Japan in a bid to expand military cooperation, and declared for negotiations on limiting armaments in eastern Asia.

Aogu Matsumae, member of the House of Representatives, stressed in his speech that it was imperative to adopt urgent measures to prevent the arms race from spreading into outer space.

Addressing the commission which is discussing questions pertaining to the role of the political relations between the USSR and Japan as a factor of stability and security in the Far East, Igor Latyshev, doctor of sciences (history), said that Japanese-Soviet relations are stalemated. This is attributed to the fact that in the early 1980's Japan's ruling circles commenced vigorously supporting Washington's course of confrontation with the USSR.

On its part, the Soviet Union, he stressed, is committed to its invariable line towards the development of goodneighbourliness with Japan through the intensification of political relations, a sizeable extension of business cooperation and the boosting of cultural contacts.

Iichiro Hatoyama, member of the House of Councillors from the ruling party, pointed out that for Japan the USSR is not only a neighbour, but also a state with which it does not have any disputable military issues at present, a state with which cooperation is possible because their economies are mutually complementary in many fields.

Speaking in the commission which is debating questions of economic cooperation between the USSR and Japan, Mikhail Kisilev, head of the department of trade with Asian countries at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, drew attention to the artificial politization by the Japanese side of trade relations with the USSR. As a result, the Japanese firms are loosing lucrative contracts. The speaker said that the development of the economic potential of the BAM (Baykal-Amur Railway) zone holds out prospects of creating propitious prerequisites for expanding mutually beneficial cooperation should the Japanese side show interest in it.

DPRK'S YI CHONG-OK MAKES MOSCOW STOPOVERS

PM111544 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Chronicle"]

[Text] A DPRK party and state delegation headed by DPRK Vice President Yi Chong-ok, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo, was in Moscow 5 and 9 October on its way to and from Berlin.

The delegation was met and seen off at the airfield by USSR Minister N.N. Tarasov and Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

TASS OBSERVER ON CASE OF FRENCH JOURNALIST IN DRA

LD121016 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0835 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, 12 October TASS -- Tass political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The fuss is growing in France over Jacques Abouchar, the French journalist and correspondent of the "Antenne-2" French television station who was "taken captive in Afghanistan." Not a day passes without one or another of the organs of the bourgeois press coming out with "petitions" and "protests" against the violation by the Afghan authorities of "the principles of free information." After protests by the major opposition party, the RPR [Rally For the Republic], the campaign joined by Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, who demanded the "immediate release" of Abouchar, alleging that the latter had been carrying out "his news duty" in Afghanistan. What was the justification for such a statement?

In Afghanistan, as is well known, there is a substantial number of foreign journalists accredited, and representatives of various public circles of the West have visited the country. They have freely set out their impressions and views both on the positive changes and processes going on in the DRA after the April Revolution and on the serious difficulties confronting the country. These difficulties are connected primarily with the undeclared war unleashed against Afghanistan by the United States and some other states.

However, objective information about the state of affairs in and around Afghanistan does not suit certain people in the West. In their striving to step up their anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet propaganda, they stoop to provocations and send their own emissaries into the DRA. Monsieur Abouchar is among their number. This "journalist," who obviously did not make his Afghan trip without outside prompting, did not ask for a visa from the Afghan authorities as is the generally recognized international practice. He also did not buy a ticket on an aircraft to Kabul. He entered the country illegally, dressed up in Afghan national costume as a disguise, and worked with the connivance of the armed anti-Afghan gangs formed under the patronage of the CIA.

At one time, the Afghan authorities gave permission for representatives of "Antenne-2" to visit Afghanistan. However, the Parisian devotees of "freedom of information" preferred a different way: They sent their correspondent into the country secretly, by the back door. Why? Because this "correspondent" was to be busy not with information, but with the most unpardonable and malicious deliberate misinformation [dezinformatsiya] -- but not with this alone. It is clear from the statement by Abouchar himself at the Kabul press conference on 11 October that he was also given tasks having no relation to journalism.

Let us recall that this is not the first time that those circles in the West that are striving to stir tension around Afghanistan have sent French citizens into the country as their emissaries. In 1983 Philippe Jean-Maria Augoyard, a doctor, was illegally sent in. It was established that he cooperated with the counterrevolutionary "Movement of the Islamic Revolution" and the organization "International Medical Aid" (IMA), which engages in espionage activity to gather military-political and economic information about Afghanistan. When arrested by the security organs, Augoyard admitted that [passage indistinct].

Thus the question here arises: So what are they actually worried about in Paris: about the "freedom of information" or the freedom of provocations against Afghanistan? Since when does the "freedom of information" presuppose such actions as the secret crossing of the border of a sovereign state and the gathering of intelligence information and cooperation with antigovernment bands, which are criminally punishable according to the laws of any country?

And how, it would be interesting to know, would the French authorities have reacted if certain foreign citizens illegally infiltrated one after the other into French territory and in cooperation with armed terrorists under pretext of fulfilling their "duty of providing information."

Afghanistan is as much a sovereign country as is France, and those who do not want to take this into account must be prepared to go on carrying the entire responsibility for anti-Afghan provocations. With regard to the issue of freedom of information, on which Abouchar's lawyers are speculating, it has absolutely nothing to do with the adventures of this gentleman, no matter how much they have tried to prove the reverse in Paris.

REAGAN OFFERS PAKISTAN 'NUCLEAR UMBRELLA'

LD111943 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has sent President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan a personal message in which he offers to take Pakistan under the U.S. nuclear umbrella. This is reported by the Indian news agency PTI, quoting the Pakistani press. Reagan also assured that the United States will speed up the dispatch of military hardware to Islamabad within the framework of the present aid program to the amount of $3.2 billion, which will cover the period up to 1987. In accordance with this deal, Pakistan is already receiving up-to-date offensive weapons, including F-16 fighter-bombers, tanks, helicopters, and artillery weapons. In the words of Indian defense specialists, the intention to open a nuclear umbrella over Pakistan is fraught with grave indirect consequences for the defense and security of India, PTI stresses. This proposal is evidence of considerable escalation of the strategic role being entrusted to Pakistan together with the countries of NATO, Japan, and South Korea.

Gandhi Requests Verification

LD112316 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] New Delhi October 11 TASS -- The Government of India has sent the instruction to its embassies in Washington and Islamabad to find out whether U.S. President Reagan had addressed a message to head of the Pakistani military regime Ziaul Haq with the proposal to deploy a "nuclear umbrella" over Pakistan. That was reported to journalists by an official Indian representative. He noted that the instruction followed soon after the report which appeared in the Pakistani newspaper NAWA-I-WAQT from which it was clear that Washington intended to include Pakistan into the sphere of action of the U.S. nuclear force by the example of NATO countries. India's Government will make a full statement on the question as soon as it finds out whether the report was authentic, the representative said.

PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM101026 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Arrives"]

[Text] Shahid M. Amin, Pakistani ambassador to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 7 October.

INDIA OFFERS FRIENDSHIP TREATIES TO PRC, PAKISTAN

PM101334 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "India's Proposal"]

[Text] India has suggested to Pakistan and China that they conclude peace, friendship, and cooperation treaties with it in order to avoid any armed conflict, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has said. Addressing Indian servicemen in the city of Jaipur (Rajasthan state), she pointed out that the reaction of Pakistan and China to this proposal was not promising.

If we adhere firmly to the principles of peace, friendship, and cooperation in relations with each other, we will have no cuase for conflicts, I. Gandhi stressed. She confirmed India's loyalty to a settlement of all differences with Pakistan and China through negotiations.

The prime minister voiced grave doubts about the sincerity of the Islamabad administration's proposal to conclude a nonaggression pact with India, pointing out that it was issued after Pakistan had obtained sophisticated armaments abroad. She recalled that India once put forward a similar proposal, but Pakistan refused even to look at it.

INDIAN PRESS CRITICIZES U.S. SPY SATELLITES

PM081523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Korovikov report: "Condemning Espionage"]

[Text] Delhi, 7 Oct -- The American and Indian press has published reports that Pentagon spy satellites are carrying out constant surveillance of Indian military sites and passing this information to Pakistan. Thus, in particular, photographs were taken recently of airfields on Indian territory where Jaguar multipurpose combat planes are based, and the movements of these machines from certain bases to other bases were recorded. On the basis of this information Pentagon analysts put forward a provocative story about India's intention of carrying out a preemptive strike against nuclear facilities in Pakistan, and told the Pakistani authorities about it. Indian newspapers describe these inventions as evidence of the American militarists' ill-intentioned desire to exacerbate still further the situation in the region.

In connection with these reports, Indian Defense Minister S.B. Chavan, at a press conference in Jodhpur, criticized the Americans' space espionage and stated that these actions are directed against India.

INDONESIAN MINISTER DISCUSSES TRADE IN MOSCOW

Arkhipov Meeting

PM111324 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received A. Wardhana, Indonesian coordinating minister for economics, finance, industry, and supervision of national development, on 9 October.

During a talk which passed in a friendly atmosphere, a constructive exchange of opinions took place over a broad range of Soviet-Indonesian relations. It was noted with satisfaction that ties and contacts between the two countries in various spheres, including the trade and economics sphere, have been noticeably activated recently as a result of joint efforts. The unanimous opinion was expressed that the development of mutually advantageous and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and Indonesia corresponds with the interests of both countries and the interests of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The same day A. Wardhana was received by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology. Opinions were exchanged on questions of the development of relations between the two countries' scientific organizations.

A talk was held between USSR Minister of Foreign Trade N.S. Patolichev and A. Wardhana. Questions concerning the state and further development of Soviet-Indonesian trade and economic ties were discussed.

Taking part in the talks were S.I. Semivolos, USSR ambassador to Indonesia, and R.M. Khusin, Indonesian ambassador to the USSR.

Meetings With Baybakov, Ryabov

PM101530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Businesslike Talks"]

[Text] A. Wardhana, Indonesian coordinating minister for economics, finance, industry, and monitoring of national development, is in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received A. Wardhana on 8 October.

During a conversation, they discussed questions pertaining to the further development of trade and economic ties between the USSR and Indonesia.

Indonesian ambassador to the USSR R.M. Khusin took part in the conversation.

Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met with A. Wardhana the same day. An exchange of opinions took place on the present state and future prospects of Soviet-Indonesian relations.

The guest visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum.

STATE OF USSR-AUSTRALIAN RELATIONS ADDRESSED

LD110841 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Igor Bestuchev commentary]

[Excerpts] Forty-two years ago, on 10 October 1942, the Soviet Union and Australia established diplomatic relations. The commentary is by Igor Bestuzhev.

Soviet-Australian cooperation benefitting peace was developed when the Labor government of Gough Whitlam was in power in Australia. Is such cooperation possible now? Undoubtedly. Last May, at a luncheon in honor of the Australian foreign minister, William Hayden, in Moscow, where he was on an official visit, the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, (?stressed) that this country stood for transforming Asia and the Indian Ocean into regions of peace. The improvement of the situation there could promote Australian security.

In 1978, the Soviet Union made an important pledge never to use nuclear weapons against countries that don't produce them and don't have them on their territory. This pledge also concerns Australia. Nuclear arms are not stored there, but American naval vessels bring them there. This (?is fraught) with the [word indistinct] threat of the country being involved in a possible nuclear conflict. No wonder the movement is mounting in Australia for banning the presence of American nuclear vessels in Australian territorial waters.

The Soviet proposal to free Europe from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, and considerably reduce armed forces and armaments on the continent also meets the interests of Australia. Even though Australia lies thousands of kilometers away from Europe it must not forget that the first and second world wars started in Europe and affected Australia.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries promoted trade, exchanges in culture, sport and (?science). [Words indistinct] after a long interval these relations are again developing. As for the Soviet Union, it wants further progress in all these (?fields).

MOSCOW COMMENTARY VIEWS THAI-LAO BORDER DISPUTE

BK061014 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1030 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Commentary by Ella Zhukov]

[Text] It has already been 4 months since Thai troops began to carry out devastating acts on Lao soil they have occupied. They have set up barbed wire fences around the villages they have seized and have planted landmines and constructed a strategic highway in the area. The property of the local inhabitants has been plundered. Thai troops have razed the inhabitants' homes and stolen their cattle. Hundreds of the local inhabitants have been abducted to Thailand; the remaining villagers have been forced to register as Thai citizens. The Thai troops have also looked down upon and intimidated the Lao people.

The PASASON newspaper in Vientiane said: The occupation troops have acted as colonialists, and their number has more than doubled the total population of the occupied villages.

The question is: Why has the Thai side dared openly and explicitly to violate basic international law and encroach on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a neighboring country? For what purposes has the Thai side practically violated the basic principles of the 1979 Lao-Thai joint communique?

As one may recall, the joint communiques outlined a foundation for the two countries to develop relations of mutual friendship under the principles of good-neighborliness, peaceful coexistence, mutual respect, and settling any conflicts through negotiations. On the basis of these principles, the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] Government decided to send a high-level delegation to Bangkok to hold talks on the border situation with the Thai side. However, this gesture of goodwill has not met with prompt response. Instead, the Thai side showed its hardline and uncompromising attitude, thereby bringing the talks to fruitless suspension.

In an attempt to legitimize its act of annexing the territory of its neighbor, the Thai side has produced a map that has been inappropriately drawn up as evidence. In fact, the map cannot be used as evidence because even U.S. Army authorities who prepared the map said in its footnote that the map was invalid. It is apparent that even certain Thai authorities fully realize that the Thai side's evidence is unreasonable. That is why Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila made a statement a few days ago that indicated a willingness to withdraw Thai troops from LPDR territory. Nevertheless, no concrete action has been carried out with regard to this move. That is why LPDR Foreign Affairs Minister Phoun Sipaseut promptly noted that the Thai side's declaration is merely another empty promise.

It has been noted that the tension along the Lao-Thai border has been evidently caused by Chinese and U.S. instigation. The two superpowers have implemented parallel policies in causing conflicts in Southeast Asia and have tried in every way to undermine a positive trend by which the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries will eventually hold constructive negotiations. Let us recall the recent attack and occupation of the three Lao villages by the Thai Armed Forces occurred shortly after Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and Thai Armed Forces Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek had just returned from Beijing. It was not a coincidence that the nibbling attack and occupation of the LPDR territory had to occur at a time when the United States and Thailand were staging a joint military exercise in Thailand. It is now obvious that such a role at that time only created more confusion for an attempt to find ways to promote peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The LPDR has called on the UN Security Council, hoping that the United Nations will exercise its power and political influence to bring an end to the illegal attack and occupation of Lao soil. The Lao Government has also voiced support to any move to resume negotiations with the Thai side to find ways to settle the border problem under the principle of good-neighborliness.

The Lao newspaper PASASON said that the Lao side deems that any continued implementation of the principles stipulated in the Lao-Thai joint communiques constitutes a fundamental factor in restoring, improving, and normalizing the relations of friendship between the two neighboring countries.

The Lao side's stand once again clearly indicates that the Indochinese countries have pursued a foreign policy in conformity with the principle of peace and aimed at strengthening mutual cooperation and good-neighborliness, thereby creating a better political atmosphere in Southeast Asia.

ADN: GDR'S HONECKER RECEIVES MARSHAL OGARKOV

LD121129 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1055 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 12 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and of the GDR National Defense Council, received Marshal of the Soviet Union, Nikolay Ogarkov, for a talk on Friday. During the friendly meeting in the SED Central Committee building, issues related to the further strengtheing of cooperation and the deepening of the brotherhood-in-arms between the GDR's National People's Army (NVA) and the Soviet Army were discussed.

Erich Honecker underlined that in view of the policy of confrontation and arms escalation as well as the striving for military superiority of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, which has emerged in particular during this year's NATO autumn maneuvers, a further increase of the fighting power and combat readiness of the armies allied in the Warsaw Pact is needed.

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR working people and soldiers are making an active contribution to energetically implementing the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states and to reliably fulfilling the GDR's alliance obligations.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of complete agreement, was attended by Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, and by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, as well as by Deputy Defense Minister Colonel General Fritz Streletz.

Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, was also present.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES SED'S HAGER, DELEGATION

LD111936 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today Comrade Gorbachev received Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, who heads the GDR delegation at the Days of Culture of the GDR in the USSR. There was discussion of various questions of the further development of cooperation between the CPSU and the SED.

GRISHIN MEETS WITH GDR'S NAUMANN, DELEGATION

LD111724 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] A delegation from Berlin, led by Naumann, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive Committee, arrived in Moscow today. It will take part in the Days of Berlin in Moscow, which are being held as part of the Days of GDR Culture in the Soviet Union devoted to the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the first state of workers and peasants on German soil.

Later today, there was a meeting at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. The guests were warmly welcomed by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

During a friendly conversation, the sides informed each other about the activities of the party organizations in the capitals of the two states. They also discussed questions related to the further expansion and intensification of cooperation in all spheres between Moscow and Berlin. It was noted that reciprocal contacts and meetings at various levels are contributing to the further strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. GDR Ambassador in the Soviet Union Winkelmann took part in the conversation.

GDR'S ADMIRAL EHM ARRIVES, MEETS GORSHKOV

PM111538 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Admiral W. Ehm, GDR deputy minister of national defense and commander of the People's Navy, arrived on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union 10 October.

The GDR guest and the officials accompanying him were met at Sheremetyevo Airport by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Navy, and other Soviet admirals and officers.

Major General G. Oldenburg, military, naval, and air attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

The same day, S.G. Gorshkov met with W. Ehm. During a talk, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on questions of mutual interest.

GDR'S HOFFMAN WRITES ON STATE ANNIVERSARY

PM101531 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 84 Second Edition p 5

[Article by Army General H. Hoffman, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, marking the 35th anniversary of the GDR's formation: "A Reliable Link in the Fraternal Alliance"]

[Text] On 7 October 1984, the GDR people will be celebrating together with their allies and friends throughout the world the 35th anniversary of the founding of their socialist state. The formation of the GDR marked the beginning of a new chapter in German history and a turning point in European history. For the first time there was a German state that inscribed on its banners peace, not war, and friendship, not enmity between peoples entered the international arena.

In the 35 years since 7 October 1949, the working class, allied with the peasantry and other working people under the proven leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party and in indestructible fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states, has trodden a path unprecedented in the history of our people. It has brought about the victory and full development of socialist production relations and has embarked on the creation of a developed socialist society.

A German state of workers and peasants has appeared in central Europe; imperialism, fascism, and militarism has been eradicated in that state, and its young people are being brought up in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism rather than in the spirit of great German national arrogance and racist hysteria.

The way to the creation of this peaceful German state was paved 40 years ago by the Soviet people and their glorious Armed Forces through their victory over Hitler's armies and liberation of our people from fascism. "We will always cherish," comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, said, "the behest of more than 20 million Soviet citizens who gave their lives in that struggle. It is being carried out daily in the GDR. Friendship and fraternal cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union are close to our people's hearts."

It goes without saying, therefore, that our celebration of the GDR's 35th anniversary is part of the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union's great victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Under the leadership of the working class party, our people have consistently used the historic opportunity they were given to conduct a policy of peace and trust between neighboring peoples, of social improvement and happiness for the working people. In line with the teaching of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V.I. Lenin and as a result of the creative use of Soviet experience and constant assistance from the Soviet Union, a state has been set up which possesses a highly productive industry and modern agriculture, highly developed science and rich culture, as well as reliable defenses.

While 99th in the world in terms of area and 39th in terms of population, the GDR is now 12th in terms of the size of its national income and 8th in the world in terms of per capita national income. Between 1949 and 1983 industrial output increased more than thirteenfold. Machine-building and transport facilities output increased more than twentyfold and electronics and instrument making output forty-fivefold.

GDR foreign trade rose from less than 3 billion marks in 1949 to 160 billion in 1984. Trade with the Soviet Union, our biggest and most important trading partners, rose from R300 million in 1950 to R14 billion 1984. Major power and industrial facilities have been created jointly with the Soviet Union, especially in areas of scientific and technical progress which are important for the future. Erich Honecker was right when he wrote in his principled theoretical work marking the 35th anniversary: "Today there is no task of vital importance which is being solved in the GDR without fraternal cooperation with the USSR."

In all spheres of our people's life there are similar facts and figures indicative of the growth and prosperity of the socialist German state. For instance, in 1949 around 30,000 apartments were built in our war-ravaged country and 300 million marks were allocated for this. In 1983 nearly 200,000 apartments were commissioned at a cost of M6.2 million. People's real incomes and retail trade turnover have also increased many times over.

But every step forward and every success has been achieved and ensured by hard work and persistent struggle against objective and subjective difficulties -- a struggle against overt and covert attacks by the class enemy. Directly opposed to worker-peasant power are the forces of German monopoly capital, which have been able to recover their strength with U.S. and NATO aid and are doing their utmost to absorb the socialist German state, as well as all the territories formerly under German imperialist rule. They are revanchist forces seeking a revision of the postwar European order.

So the GDR can also include in the list of successes achieved by its 35th anniversary the nullification and successful repulsion of a long series of aggressive and revanchist attacks on its sovereign territory and state power.

In the early years it was mainly direct counterrevolutionary sallies: murders, sabotage, acts of subversion, and arson. Prior to 13 August 1961 we had an open border with West Berlin. As a result, the GDR suffered material damage totaling around M100 billion.

When the entire length of the state border with West Berlin was placed under guard, German imperialism suffered its heaviest defeat since the formation of the GDR. The change in the correlation of forces between socialism and imperialism in the world and in Europe has been clearly reflected on German soil as well. Dreams of the Bundeswehr marching to a band through the Brandenburg Gate into Berlin were shattered on contact with reality.

But influential circles in the FRG are still dreaming of "restoring the German empire inside the 1937 borders." Recently, especially since U.S. President Reagan's proclamation of a "crusade against communism," demands for the absorption of the GDR and for "reunification" have again been made quite openly, and not only by the so-called "expellees." Recently Kohl became the first FRG chancellor in 18 years to address an official rally organized by revanchist organizations and to express solidarity with their aims. He called himself and the Federal Government the "defender of all Germans in Eastern Europe and Asia."

In defiance of the treaties concluded with the Soviet Union, Poland, the CSSR, and the GDR, the FRG head of government questioned the status quo in Europe. Kohl said that the "German question" should "remain open" and urged "patience," since the attainment of the revanchists' goals are as yet "not on the agenda of world politics."

Against the background of the actual deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in the immediate vicinity of the borders with the GDR and CSSR, on the dividing line between two social systems, where the NATO bloc and Warsaw Pact Organization meet, such words make an already dangerous situation even worse.

This requires the consistent continuation of the socialist states' active joint peace policy. It requires a high degree of revolutionary vigilance, circumspection and good sense from the party and state leadership and all GDR working people and servicemen.

It is essential to prevent a war from breaking out again on German soil. Because the FRG which is economically the strongest and militarily the most dangerous member of NATO in Europe, has approved the confrontation course announced by the United States. Most of the new U.S. medium-range missiles, including all the Pershing II missiles, are being installed on its territory, in the country with the highest concentration of nuclear weapons in the world. The FRG already plays host to a very big NATO armed forces grouping of 900,000 men; most of the NATO bloc's military exercises are held there, and during them NATO forces move close to the state borders of the GDR and CSSR in an effort to test our defense readiness and our vigilance.

All this compels the USSR, the GDR, and the other Warsaw Pact states to make a bigger effort to safeguard the security and inviolability of the socialist countries. We are forced to strengthen our defensive alliance and develop our countries' defenses to prevent U.S. and NATO military superiority in Europe, preserve mankind from nuclear catastrophe, and dispel all the illusions that the aggressive forces of imperialism have about the possible success of their military adventures.

This effort includes the deployment of longer-range Soviet operational-tactical missiles on the territory of the GDR and USSR and successful tests of long-range ground-based cruise missiles in the USSR, as well as a systematic increase in the effectiveness of safeguards for the security of our borders. It includes increasing the combat might and combat readiness of all branches of the National People's Army and GDR border forces, improving their class education and combat training, and intensifying the service duties of staffs and forces.

It includes ensuring that the condition of the armaments and structure of formations, units, and control organs as well as technical and rear services is such that it meets the requirements of defense against any imperialist aggression, including the rapid development of the offensive capabilities of NATO ground, air and naval forces.

It includes, above all, a high standard of class education and military training for our people, especially young people. Servicemen, civilians working in the Army, reservists, all citizens liable for the draft, their military knowledge and skill -- all this is the clearest possible indication to the imperialist enemy that if it attacks socialism it will have no chance!

We are firmly convinced that the days of imperialist world dominion are gone forever and we are doing all we can to ensure the failure of the U.S. and NATO adventurist policy of confrontation and arms race. We know that, as Erich Honecker said, "the danger to peace has not only increased, but the forces opposing it have increased as well." More and more people all over the world, including politicians and military figures in capitalist countries, are realizing that the military balance with imperialism, achieved primarily thanks to the Soviet Union, cannot be disrupted and that the socialist countries will not succumb to political or economic blackmail.

To preserve peace it is necessary to mobilize all peace-loving forces, isolate the fiercest warmongers, and comprehensively strengthen socialism as the decisive factor of peace. This requires of GDR working people and servicemen the scientific and technical, political and military strengthening of our socialist state and the improvement of its defense capability in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states.

"No matter how much muscle-flexing the United States goes in for," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, warned, "it will not be able to change the world. The world is not going to live by U.S. standards." Nor will the European peoples live in accordance with the "greater German" notions of certain circles in the FRG! The SED, the GDR working people, and the soldiers of the National People's Army will do all they can to withstand imperialism's intrigues.

SED'S MITTAG ON USSR-GDR ECONOMIC RELATIONS

PM120935 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 41, Oct 84 (Signed to Press 1 Oct) p 20

[Article by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee: "35 Years of the GDR -- 35 Years of Fraternal Alliance with the USSR"]

[Text] The GDR is the first socialist state on German soil. When created by the workers and peasants, under the SED's leadership, the great historical opportunity emerging from the routing of Hitlerite fascism by the glorious Soviet Army was taken. We will never forget the Soviet people's colossal sacrifices in the struggle which, for our people too, paved the way to a new, happy future.

The Communists and all the people of the GDR are marking the 35th anniversary of their state together with the Soviet people and all the fraternal peoples of the socialist community as a joint holiday. "Thirty-five years of the GDR," Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has stated, "means at the same time 35 years of the closest friendship with the Soviet Union, our ally in good times and hard times."

The GDR's formation and successful development are fully in accordance with the basic laws determining social movement along the path of socialism. Our state's roots go back to the antifascist struggle of hundreds of thousands of Communists, as well as social democrats and patriotic forces from all strata of the people, to our party's Thaelmannist traditions, and to everything positive and progressive in our people's history.

In the GDR's 35th anniversary year, we can note with pride that the building of a developed socialist society is proceeding successfully in our republic in accordance with the SED Program. Shoulder to shoulder with the CPSU and the Soviet Union, we are following the Marxist-Leninist path of historical progress. The decisions of the 10th SED Congress, aimed at further strengthening socialism and consolidating peace, are being successfully put into practice.

The joint policy of the Warsaw Pact states aimed at strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace, which is reflected in those states' Prague and Moscow statements and in the declaration adopted by the CEMA countries at the CEMA economic summit conference in June of this year, has met with the complete approval of our people. In the talk held on 14 June 1984 between Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR's and GDR's determination to continue to firmly rebuff the intrigues of the enemies of peace and international cooperation who aim is to wreck the established military equilibrium in the world, was reaffirmed.

The need to strive to curb the arms race and normalize the European and international situation was also reaffirmed. In this connection the consistent strengthening of the socialist countries' unity and cohesion in their common struggle against the aggressive militarist policy of the United States and its NATO allies is acquiring very great importance for the safeguarding of peace and security in Europe.

Intensification -- A Factor for Growth

In 35 years of development, the GDR has achieved a mighty economic upsurge. In general this is characterized by the fact that the national income increased from 24.1 billion marks in 1949 to 210.1 billion marks in 1983, an increase of 8.7 times. In the same period the national per capita income increased still more rapidly, from 1,274 marks to 12,581 marks. The biggest share of the national income -- some 70 percent -- is produced by socialist industry.

In 1949 the socialist enterprises' share of the total volume of industrial output was 72 percent. Today, all 100 percent of industrial output is produced by socialist enterprises, of which 96.5 percent are people's enterprises and 3.5 percent cooperative.

In accordance with the principles of democratic centralism, a steady improvement in the socialist planned economy has taken place and is taking place under SED leadership.

The mighty upsurge in the GDR's national economy was accompanied by the establishment and consolidation of socialist production relations, the strengthening of the material and technical base of the national economy, and also the deepening of economic scientific, and technical cooperation with the USSR and socialist economic integration with the CEMA countries in general. These are the factors which have been and are decisive in ensuring steady economic growth.

The decisions of the eighth party congress marked the start of a very important stage in the GDR's political and socioeconomic development after 1970. This stage is characterized first by the unity of economic and social policy and the conscious use of the dialectical interaction of the attainment of high economic indicators and the gradual improvement of the people's material and cultural standard of living. At the same time, and inseparably connected with this, the transfer of the economy onto a footing of intensive development began.

This means, first and foremost, producing more output using less energy, raw materials, and semifinished goods. In the period 1976-1980, the proportionate expenditure of types of energy sources, raw materials, and semifinished goods which are important to the national economy was already falling by an average of 3.9 percent a year. In 1981-1983 the average annual fall in their expenditure was 6.7 percent. Thus, for the first time the rate of reduction in proportionate expenditure of energy sources and materials outstripped the rate of production. Consequently the growth in production took place alongside a fall in absolute terms in the expenditure of types of energy sources, raw materials, and semifinished goods which are important to the national economy, this expenditure being 9.1 percent lower in 1983 than it was in 1980.

At the same time, the rate of growth of labor productivity accelerated. In the period 1981-1983 labor productivity, calculated in terms of net output, increased by 17.9 percent. Thus the annual growth was an average of 5.7 percent. Here we are proceeding on the basis that the main way to increase labor productivity is to combine the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of socialism. In 1983, 95 percent of the increase in labor productivity was achieved thanks to using scientific and technical work results. The saving of work time obtained through the implementation of scientific and technical measures increased from 422 million hours in 1980 to 545 million hours in 1983, which corresponds to the annual working time of approximately 300,000 working people.

One decisive way to increase labor productivity is the intensified application of robotics combined with the rationalization and automation of manufacturing processes. Some 35,000 industrial robots are now working in the GDR's national economy, which is 4 times more than in 1980. At present a struggle is under way at combines and enterprises to further accelerate production rates, first and foremost by introducing industrial robots, and in particular to increase the efficiency of using these robots. The prediction that robotics is not just an "addition" to technology, but is becoming a basic element in it and, so to speak, a catalyst for the extensive modernization of entire manufacturing processes, has proved fully justified. The mass introduction of industrial robots is a decisive characteristic of further progress in the rationalization sphere.

This development indicates that the process of intensification itself is rising to a new, higher level. We proceed on the basis that by following the path of intensification, socialism can find fundamentally new sources of growth. This is the aim toward which we were and are directed by the economic strategy for the eighties adopted by our party's 10th congress.

The SED Central Committee, proceeding on the basis of what has been achieved in the sphere of intensification since 1980, has set the task of making intensification universal and comprehenisve as well as ensuring stable foundations for its long-term development. To this end, the necessary measures have been adopted to further improve management, planning, and autonomous financing in the national economy. These measures are based on the activity which has been developing successfully for a number of years now in the GDR at 154 industrial and construction combines under central jurisdiction, 124 combines under Bezirk jurisdiction, and the enterprises belonging to them.

The combines are given compulsory state targets for all the main indicators in the national economic plan, and they bear great responsibility, on the basis of this plan, for the most efficient organization of the process of intensive, extended reproduction within the bounds of their responsibility, from scientific and technical research and production -- including important subdeliveries and the manufacture of means of rationalization -- through to sales.

Our party regards this general orientation of work in all components of the national economy toward intensification as a necessary precondition for ensuring the further strengthening of the socialist GDR's economic might.

New Horizons of Cooperation

The CEMA economic summit laid the foundations for raising socialist economic integration to a higher level. The GDR is doing everything possible to make an active contribution to the consistent implementation of the conference's historic decisions.

The agreements reached in June 1984 between Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gave new impetus to GDR-USSR cooperation and opened up new horizons. The still closer coordination of the economic policy aimed at intensification and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress will make it possible to increase national economic efficiency. These tasks affect the coordination of national economic plans for 1986-1990 as well as the main avenues of GDR-USSR cooperation through the year 2000, and are of great significance for the further deepening of this cooperation.

The great historical path of our cooperation's development and the results achieved indicate that the CPSU and the SED are purposefully and successfully advancing this vast process of economic interweaving -- today and forever.

Truly impressive facts characterize the level of our cooperation in both quantity and quality -- a level without precedent in the history of international economic relations. This is indicated, for instance, by the volume of trade exchange, which today amounts to more than R14 billion. The scale of the interweaving is also indicated by figures relating to its qualitative aspects. Thus, more than 60 percent of trade turnover in the sphere of the metalworking industry is not simple trade exchange, but the result of long-term specialization and coproduction.

The qualitative deepening in cooperation is also undergoing further development. Its dynamic character is also manifested in the fact that of the total of 195 economic, scientific, and technical agreements now in force, 150 have been concluded since the signing of the program for specialization and coproduction in October 1979. In 1981-1985, 600 areas of scientific and technical cooperation are being pursued jointly. Some 80 percent of all the GDR's scientific and technical tasks are being carried out in cooperation with the USSR. They cover spheres of key significance for dynamic joint progress, first and foremost toward the attainment of the highest possible scientific and technical results and high labor productivity.

This applies above all to such spheres as microelectronics, the chemical industry, the nuclear power industry, computer technology, and also the food industry and consumer goods industry. Long-term, comprehensively organized cooperation in these spheres is of extremely great significance for both countries.

The expansion of direct ties between combines and enterprises in the GDR and associations and enterprises in the USSR will undoubtedly help decisively in the implementation of the major targets associated with this. Such ties are of great economic and political significance. They provide the opportunity for speedier reactions to the dynamics of scientific and technical progress and the prompt implementation of joint work to create new articles and technologies, and also for the attainment of substantial increase in labor productivity and efficiency at the partner enterprises in the two countries. This applies first and foremost to the development of close cooperation between collectives comprising tens and hundreds of thousands of working people.

We regard the formation of combines in the GDR as a favorable prerequisite for the more active development of direct ties with partners in the USSR, as well as in other CEMA countries. Combines which unite the might of many enterprises have sufficient economic potential to implement relations on an international level. It is mainly they who possess the scientific and technical potential necessary to prepare specialization and coproduction processes in the manner which accords with the rapid development of technical progress.

In accordance with our party's clear orientation, in the course of implementation of the decisions adopted at the CEMA economic summit, the GDR combines will, in the next few years, still further increase their potential as partners in the sphere of direct cooperation with USSR associations and enterprises.

Urgent work is under way in all spheres in the GDR to draw the necessary conclusions from the far-reaching prospects indicated for our cooperation. This applies first and foremost to the firm orientation of our national economy toward delivering to the USSR only output meeting the highest scientific and technical standards. We consider this our international duty and a matter of our country's honor.

Under SED leadership, the GDR people are working selflessly to further implement the 10th congress decisions. Aware of their responsibility, the republic's working people seek high economic results for the sake of strengthening the GDR, thereby making a weighty contribution to the strengthening of the socialist community in general and the cause of ensuring peace.

GDR TRADE MINISTER WRITES ON CEMA TIES

PM101145 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Horst Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade, under the general heading "GDR: 35 Years of Struggle and Victories" -- "For the Sake of Peace"]

[Excerpts] The economic might of the GDR has increased many times over in recent years. The GDR has gained firm positions among the world's 10 leading industrial states. Tangible progress has been achieved in industry, agriculture, science, technology, education, culture, and all spheres of social life.

This also applies to foreign trade, which was from the very beginning and is today to an even greater degree a vitally important element of our country's economic organism. Thanks to the firm foundation of the planned socialist economy, its high level of industrial development, and the constantly deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries, the GDR has achieved considerable prosperity and is a powerful trade and economic partner enjoying prestige throughout the world.

Back on 12 October 1949, immediately following the formation of our republic, the GDR Government stated that "The government sees it as one of its most important tasks to develop trade relations with all states that show a readiness to trade with us on an equitable basis." Since then, right up to the present, the GDR has consistently pursued a line of expanding its foreign economic ties and creating favorable conditions for international trade. As Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, stressed, our republic "remains a reliable partner for all who are interested in peaceful trade and international cooperation on the basis of mutual advantage."

In assessing the 35 years of GDR foreign trade development, we cannot fail to notice first and foremost the big qualitative changes. This is expressed most obviously in the sphere of relations between the GDR and the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries.

The Soviet Union, which accounts for almost 40 percent of the GDR's total trade turnover, is and will continue to be our biggest and most important foreign trade partner. The volume, diversity, long-term nature, and stability of these relations have attained a level without parallel in the world.

This fruitful cooperation began with the assistance given by the Soviet Union in laying the foundations of the economy in the first years of the GDR's development, and today has reached the level of close cooperation between our national economies. It extends from the first Soviet deliveries of raw materials and industrial equipment and basic food products for the population, which helped overcome imbalances and "bottlenecks" in the economy, to the current huge scale of trade, economic, and scientific ties. The structure and effectiveness of these links are increasingly determined by improvement in the forms of joint planning as well as increasing specialization and sharing in the sphere of research activity, technology, and production. On the basis of specialization and sharing agreements, the GDR exports to the Soviet Union more than 50 percent of the total volume of the main types of machine-building products, including metal-cutting machine tools, forging and pressing equipment, fishing vessels, passenger railcars, and cranes.

For its part, the GDR receives oil, natural gas, iron ore, rolled metal, and other necessary raw materials, machines, and equipment from the Soviet Union.

Economic integration is the basis of cooperation between the GDR and the other CEMA states in the sphere of science, technology, physical production, and trade exchange. The fact that the CSSR, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania occupy leading places in our republic's foreign trade, just as the GDR plays a leading role in those countries' foreign trade, is an expression of the close cohesion among the fraternal countries.

We will continue to attach special significance to the development of these relations, based on a unified economic strategy and the increasingly effective coordination of the socialist countries' economic policy.

As a consistent supporter -- right from its inception -- of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the GDR has voiced and does voice its readiness to promote the development of trade with European and transatlantic capitalist countries as well. Conducted on an equitable basis, this trade profits both sides and at the same time is a stabilizing element in ensuring peaceful international relations.

As a highly developed industrial socialist state, the GDR will continue to do everything to promote worldwide trade and peaceful cooperation among peoples.

GDR-USSR SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROGRAM DETAILED

For an East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND report detailing the "GDR-USSR Program of Cooperation in Science, Technology, and Production Up to the Year 2000," see the German Democratic Republic section of the 12 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

ROMANIAN MILITARY DELEGATION'S VISIT REPORTED

PM091045 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 84 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] A delegation of Romanian political workers headed by Lieutenant General I. Ceausescu, Romanian deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Army Higher Political Council, was in the Soviet Union 1 through 5 October at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The delegation was received by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy minister of defense.

There were conversations with Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and other political executives participated in the conversations, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, the Romanian Army political workers were acquainted with the experience of Soviet political organs' activity in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums and with the troops' preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany and 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact Organization.

The delegation visited the Transcaucasus Military District, where it had conversations at the district's Political Directorate and at the N [Not further identified] formation. A Soviet-Romanian combat fellowship rally was held at a Transcaucasus Military District unit.

The Romanian political workers laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, visited an industrial enterprise in Tbilisi, and saw the sights in Moscow and the Transcaucasus.

The Romanian Army political worker's delegation went home 5 October.

USTINOV GREETS POLAND'S GENERAL SIWICKI

PM121154 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General F. Siwicki, Polish minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I cordially congratulate you and all Polish servicemen on the 41st anniversary of the Polish People's Army.

The creation on Soviet soil of the first regular formations of the Polish People's Army marked a new stage in the Polish people's struggle for national and social liberation. Fighting shoulder to shoulder with Soviet Army servicemen, Polish servicemen made a worthy contribution to achieving the great victory over Hitlerite fascism, whose 40th anniversary our peoples will be celebrating next year along with the peoples of the other socialist countries and all progressive humanity.

In the present complex international situation, the strengthening of the socialist community countries' unity and cohesion and the ensuring of the reliable defense of their revolutionary gains is of prime importance. In this connection, we are devoting special attention to further developing and deepening the friendship and close cooperation between the Soviet and Polish Armies and collaboration with the armies of the other fraternal socialist countries.

I wish Polish Army personnel further successes in improving their military skills and strengthening the defense might of their motherland and all the Warsaw Pact states.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

TASS REPORTS EXPLOSION IN THATCHER'S HOTEL

LD120558 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0522 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] London, 12 Oct (TASS) -- Last night a powerful explosion rocked the building of a Brighton hotel where British Prime Minister Thatcher and members of her cabinet were staying. They are taking part in the annual conference of the British Conservative Party which is being held there.

According to preliminary reports, several people were injured as a result of the blast, which caused serious damage to the upper stories of the building. A Conservative Party spokesman has stated that neither the head of the cabinet nor her ministers were hurt. The causes of the blast are being investigated.

SOVIET, AUSTRIAN TU'S ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PM110942 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Oct 84 p 3

["Joint Communique of the AUCCTU and the Austrian Trade Union Federation" -- TRUD headline]

[Text] An Austrian Trade Union Federation [OeGB] delegation headed by its chairman, A. Benia, was in the USSR 1-6 October 1984 at the invitation of the AUCCTU. The delegation was comprised of: A. Streuer, leading secretary of the OeGB; Y. Gassner, OeGB deputy chairman and chairman of the Christian Trade Union faction within the OEGB; A. (Khofer), chairman of the left-wing bloc trade union faction within the OeGB; and (K. Khummel), chief of the OeGB International Department.

Apart from Moscow, the Austrian trade union delegation visited the Belorussian SSR and familiarized itself with Soviet working people's working and living conditions and trade unions' role and place in society.

The delegation visited a Belorussian metallurgical plant in Zhlobin City which is being built with the participation of Austrain specialists and familiarized itself with the construction workers' working and living conditions.

During its stay in the USSR, the delegation was received by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union.

Talks were held at the AUCCTU in which S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; V.I. Prokhorov, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU; AUCCTU Secretaries A.P. Biryukov and A.M. Subbotin; N.N. Polozov, member of the AUCCTU Presidium and chairman of the Belorussian Republic Trade Union Council; and A.A. Remizov, deputy chief of the AUCCTU International Department, took part.

The sides exchanged information on the domestic economic and social situation in the USSR and Austria and discussed questions of bilateral and European trade union cooperation.

Profound mutual concern was expressed in connection with the serious exacerbation of the international situation, the stepping up of the arms race, and the attempts to extend it to space. The USSR and Austrian trade unions are particularly alarmed by the siting of new missiles in West Europe, which has created an additional threat to the population of the European Continent and led to the breakdown of the Geneva talks.

The AUCCTU and the OeGB believe that they must do everything possible to ease the international situation and restore trust in East-West relations.

This could be promoted by constructive talks in Stockholm and steps such as the adoption by the nuclear powers of a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and not to use them against countries which do not have these weapons; the conclusion between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force in interstate relations; and an agreement on a mutual freeze of nuclear arsenals and a ban on space weapons.

Representative of both trade union centers were united in believing that trade unions, as one of the most influential of forces, must campaign for peace.

In this connection the USSR and Austrian trade unions advocated the resumption of broad European trade union dialogue in the form of European trade union conferences, which are an important factor in strengthening mutual understanding and trust among the continent's trade unions and working people.

They expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral cooperation between USSR and Austrian trade unions and agreed to make more extensive use in the future of forms of cooperation such as seminars on topics of mutual interest and exchanges of specialized delegations to study trade union work in the sphere of labor protection, social welfare, the vocational training of young people, and work among working women. The familiarization of a broad trade union aktiv with the activity of USSR and Austrian trade unions would be promoted by an exchange of lecturers and items of a trade union nature for publication in the Soviet and Austrian trade union press.

An accord was reached on collaboration to further develop business contacts between related sector and territorial trade union organizations and the collectives of certain enterprises.

The AUCCTU and the OegB came out in support of the all around development of cooperation in the spheres of the economy, science, and culture between the USSR and Austria, which would correspond to the interests of both contries' peoples and the interests of peace in Europe.

The talks that were held passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The OegB representatives invited an AUCCTU delegation to visit Austria in 1985. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

FRG FIRM WINS USSR WOOD-PROCESSING CONTRACT

LD112237 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS — The Soviet Union concluded commercial contracts with the West German firm "Bison-Werke" here today. On orders from the Soviet foreign trade association "Prommashimport", this firm will supply to the USSR equipment for upgrading five woodworking plants and will purchase Soviet products.

This equipment is due for delivery in 1984-1985 and is to be installed at wood particle board and fibre board producing plants in the Russian Federation, Belorussia, Latvia and the Ukraine. The value of the purchased equipment is some 90 million West German marks. Following the modernisation, the output capacity of the plants will be increased by about a half.

The retooling of board producing plants will mark an important stage in the development of Soviet-West German industrial cooperation. Part of the equipment for these plants will be produced jointly, and also according to drawings handed over to the Soviet side by "Bison-Werke".

Simultaneously, the West German firm signed a contract with another Soviet foreign trade association "Exportles" for the supply to the FRG starting from the end of 1985 of wood particle and fibre board -- the finished products of the modernised plants.

"'Bison-Werke', which won a major Soviet contract in sharp competition, will do its best to ensure a high quality of the supplied equipment", Berndt Greten, president of the firm, said during the signing of the contract. "The firm has been cooperating with Soviet organisations for twenty years now and regards long-term cooperation with the USSR a major sphere of its commercial activity"

USSR-LUXEMBOURG CONSULTATIONS REPORTED

PM100749 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Luxembourg, 7 Oct -- Soviet-Luxembourg political consultations on certain topical international problems and questions of bilateral relations were held 5-7 October this year at the Luxembourg Foreign Ministry. The participants expressed satisfaction at the development of Soviet-Luxembourg ties, primarily in the economic and cultural spheres.

A.L. Adamishin, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, and K.B. Udumyan, USSR ambassador to Luxembourg, took part in the consultations on the Soviet side.

BRIEFS

FRENCH-SOVIET ENERGY COLLOQUIUM -- Paris, 6 October (TASS) -- A French-Soviet colloquium on the questions of the rational use of energy has ended here. Its participants discussed problems of conserving energy and fuel and power resources, especially in such energy consuming industries as building, nonferrous metallurgy, and agriculture. During the work of the colloquium, which was held in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere, both sides put forward proposals for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries in this field. The Soviet delegation visited a number of industrial enterprises and power stations and examined the system of supplying heat to the French capital. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1010 GMT 6 Oct 84 LD]

FURTHER REPORTS ON YAR PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Salih Visits Army Division

PM111310 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit to Taman Division"]

[Text] President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] visited the M.I. Kalinin Taman Guards Motorized Infantry Division 10 October. He familiarized himself with the organization of combat and political training and exhibits in the Museum of Combat Glory, and viewed buildings in the cultural and consumer complex. Explanations were provided by Major General L.S. Zolotov, the division commander.

The YAR president was accompanied by A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, commander in chief of Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Army General P.G. Lushev, commander of the Moscow Military District, Yu.Ye. Fokin, general secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry; and A.I. Filev, USSR ambassador to the YAR.

Communique Issued

LD111801 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS -- Deep concern at the growth of tension in the Middle East as a result of the aggressive policy pursued by Israel and the forces backing it is expressed in the joint communique on the results of the visit to the USSR of the President of the Yemen Arab Republic, secretary general of the General People's Congress Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Both sides sharply condemned the unceasing attempts by way of military pressure and threats to force the Arab peoples accept [as received] fettering terms of a Middle East settlement, to take to the road of separate deals. The sides condemned the strategic American-Israeli alliance and the measures taken lately to strengthen it.

The sides condemned Israel's aggressive policy directed at creating and expanding settlements on Arab territories occupied since 1967, at changing the geographical, ethnical and cultural character of the occupied territories, especially the attempts to change the status of Jerusalem. They view these actions as unlawful and contradicting international norms, the Charter and decisions of the United Nations Organisation.

The document confirms that an all-embracing just settlement can be achieved only by way of collective efforts with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO -- the sole lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine. In this connection the sides called for the speediest convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested sides, the holding of which is envisaged in the new Soviet initiative.

The sides noted with satisfaction the actual coincidence of the Soviet approach to the Middle East settlement with the principles of such a settlement approved by the all-Arab conference in Fes.

Having studied the situation in Lebanon and around it, the participants in the talks resolutely condemned Israel's continuing occupation of a considerable part of that country's territory, its unceasing interference in Lebanon's internal affairs.

They come out for the fulfillment of the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council on the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

When discussing the situation in the Persian Gulf the sides expressed deep concern at the continuation of the Iranian-Iraqi war. They came out against the interference of foreign forces in the internal affairs of the region's countries under any whatsoever pretext, including the pretext of safeguarding freedom of navigation.

The USSR and the YAR expressed deep concern at the drastic aggravation of the international situation and stressed that special importance is being acquired in these conditions by the effective interaction of all peaceloving forces coming out for the strengthening of international security, for the creation of a climate of mutual trust and constructive cooperation, for ensuring the rights of peoples to independence and social progress.

The sides come out for saving mankind from the threat of thermonuclear castastrophe, for the speediest ending of the arms race, for nuclear non-proliferation, for a general and complete ending of nuclear weapon tests, for freezing nuclear arms with their subsequent reduction up to and including their total liquidation, for banning chemical weapons, for preventing the militarisation of outer space, for preserving peace and international security. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on behalf of the people and government of his country conveyed to Konstantin Chernenko an invitation to pay an official visit to the YAR. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

'Text' of Joint Statement

GF120705 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Oct 84

["Text" of USSR-YAR joint statement issued on the 9-11 October visit to the Soviet Union by YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih]

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary-general of the General People's Congress, made an official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union from 9 to 11 October.

During his visit, talks were held between the YAR delegation, led by 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary-general of the General People's Congress, and the Soviet side, led by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The YAR delegation included: 'Abd al-Karim 'Abdallah al-'Arashi, vice president and chairman of the Constituent People's Assembly and member of the General People's Congress Standing Committee; Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, chairman of the Supreme Council for the reconstruction of the areas stricken by the earthquake, member of the Consultative Council, and member of the General People's Congress Standing Committee; Dr Hansan Muhammad Makki, adivser to the president, member of the Consultative Council, and member of the General People's Congress Standing Committee; Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Husayn al-Ahmar, member of the Consultative Council and member of the Standing Committee; Dr Ahmad Muhammad Al-Asbahi, foreign minister and secretary of the General People's Congress Standing Committee; [list continues on next page]

Muhammad al-Khadim al-Wazir, minister of finance; Isma'il Ahmad al-Wazir, minister of civil service in administrative reform; 'Ali 'Abd al-Rahman al-Bahir, minister of state, chairman of the Petroleum and Mineral Resources Corporation, and member of the General People's Congress Standing Committee; 'Ali Muhammad (al-'Amshi), director of the president's office; and 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad, the YAR ambassador to the USSR.

The Soviet side included: Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister; Sokolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy minister of defense; Georgiy Korniyenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy foreign minister; Aleksandrov-Agentov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Anatoly Ivanovich Filev, Soviet ambassador to the YAR; and [name indistinct] Valeriy Yakubovich, deputy chief of the Press Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the bilateral talks, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was a detailed exchange of views on the development of relations between the YAR and the Soviet Union, the Middle East situation, and some pressing international issues.

The sides emphasized their commitment to the objectives and principles of the two treaties concluded between them in 1928 and 1964, which have laid the foundation of the relations of friendship between the people of the YAR and the Soviet Union. The two sides decided to conclude a new friendship and cooperation treaty to embody and consolidate the spirit of the 1928 and 1964 treaties. The treaty was signed by Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary-general of the General People's Congress; and Konstantin Chernenko, general-secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The two sides asserted the great importance of the document in expanding and strengthening YAR-Soviet cooperation in the political, economic, and other fields. They believe that personal meetings between the leaders of the YAR and the Soviet Union play an important role in strengthening friendship and developing fruitful cooperation between the two countries. The sides expressed the desire to continue the exchange of views and consultations on various levels on issues of mutual interest, which in the past have proved their effectiveness. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the level of the strong traditional relations of friendship and cooperation in various fields. They emphasized their anxiousness to continue to develop and strengthen these relations.

The YAR president expressed his thanks and appreciation to the Soviet Government and people for their effective support for the efforts of the YAR Government to achieve economic development and strengthen its ability to defend its security and national independence.

On reviesing the Middle East situation the two sides expressed their deep anxiety at the increasing tension in the region, which is a result of the policy of aggression pursued by Israel and those supporting it. The sides firmly condemned the continual efforts, through military pressure and threats, to compel the Arab peoples to accept fettered conditions for a Middle East settlement and to take the path of separate settlements.

In this regard, they condemn the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance and the measures that have been recently adopted [word indistinct] that further unleashes the Israeli aggressor and encourages its expansionist ambitions.

The two sides condemned Israel's continued occupation of the Arab territories and its continuing aggression against the Palestinian and Lebenese peoples. They also condemned the Zionist entity's construction of settlements and their expansion in the Arab territories occupied in 1967; the attempt to change the geographic, demographic, and cultural character of the occupied Arab territories; particularly the attempts to change the status of Jerusalem; and viewed such action as illegal and contrary to international law, the UN Charter, and UN resolutions.

The sides emphasized that a just, comprehensive, and lasting solution can be achieved only through the collective efforts and participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. Such a solution must bring about the complete withdrawal of all Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories and achieve the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination and to establish an independent state.

In this regard, the two sides call for hastening the convening of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned -- as envisaged by the new Soviet initiative. Since the YAR supported the new Soviet initiative, the sides view with satisfaction the agreement in practice between the Soviet Union's stand on a solution to the Middle East question and the principles for a solution approved by the 12th Arab summit conference in Fes.

On reviewing the situation in Lebanon, the sides firmly condemned the continued Israeli occupation of a large part of Lebanese territory and Israel's constant interference in Lebanon's internal affairs. They supported the implementation of the resolutions of the UN Security Council and the United Nations on the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. The YAR side values the consistent and principled policy of the Soviet Union on solving the Palestinian problem, which constitutes the crux of the Middle East problem, and toward the Arab struggle against Israeli aggression and all those who support such aggression.

On discussing the situation in the Arabian Gulf, the two sides expressed their great anxiety at the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war, and consequently they support the calls for a speedy end to that war and urge resolution of disputed issues by political means and through negotiations. The sides oppose the attempts by covetous foreign powers to interfere in the internal affairs of the region's countries on the pretext of protecting navigation freedom, or on any other pretext.

On reviewing recent incidents in the Red Sea, the two sides expressed anxiety at the attempts to create hotbeds of tension in the region; they emphasized the need to safeguard the Red Sea's security and safety, to fully respect the rights and interests of the Red Sea littoral states, and not to interfere in their internal affairs. The sides also stressed that they support keeping the area an area of peace. The two sides support the proposal of the nonaligned countries to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. Therefore, they call for convening an international conference under the auspices of the Unti United Nations sometime in mid-1985.

The YAR and the Soviet Union expressed their deep anxiety at the great aggravation in the international situation. They emphasized that in the present circumstances, the effective cooperation of all peace-loving forces that support the strengthening of international peace, the creation of a climate of mutual confidence and constructive cooperation, and safeguarding the rights of peoples to independence and social progress is of special importance. The two sides call for a speedy halt in the arms race, a reduction in the proliferation of nuclear weapons, a complete and total ban on nuclear tests, the freezing of nuclear weapons and their subsequent reduction with the aim of totally liquidating them, the prohibition of chemical weapons, preventing the militarization of outer space, sparing mankind a nuclear disaster, and safeguarding international peace and security.

The YAR and the Soviet Union support establishing a new world economic order, safeguarding the sovereignty of developing countries over their natural resources, eliminating all forms of colonialist exploitation in both its old and modern forms, and eliminating artificial and discriminatory barriers in world trade.

The YAR and the Soviet Union expressed their great anxiety at the situation in South Africa. They resolutely condemned the policy of the racist regime of South Africa and its cooperation with the racist regime of Israel. The two sides declared their total solidarity with the peoples of South Africa in their struggle to end racial discrimination, and urged all states to stringently implement UN resolutions on imposing sanctions on the South African Government. The two sides condemned the continued occupation of Namibia by the racist regime of South Africa and declared their full support for SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], the sole and true representative of the people of Namibia.

The sides noted with satisfaction the increasingly active role of the Nonaligned Movement -- a large factor that serves the relaxation in international tension, the strengthening of the national independence of countries and international peace and security, the halting of the arms race, the spread of democracy in international relations, and the development of equitable cooperation among states. The Soviet side praised the YAR's positive contribution to the Nonaligned Movement.

The YAR and the Soviet Union declared their firm support for the United Nations and expressed their readiness to help in increasing its influence and effectiveness in view of the fact that it is a collective instrument in strengthening international peace and security and developing peaceful cooperation on the basis of strict respect for the UN Charter.

The two sides believe that the visit by Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary-general of the General People's Congress to the Soviet Union constituted an important new step along the path of strengthening and cooperation between the YAR and the Soviet Union.

The brother president expressed his deep gratitude to the Soviet leaders and people for the warm welcome accorded to him and those accompanying him during their stay in the Soviet Union.

Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary-general of the General People's Congress, on behalf of the YAR people and Government, extended an invitation to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to make an official visit to the YAR. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction and its time will be fixed later.

Salih's Predeparture Remarks

LD112158 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS -- "The just concluded visit gave us the happy possibility to meet with Soviet leaders", it was stated by the president of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih before departing from the Soviet Union.

"Ways and means of strengthening friendly relations and also prospects of developing and expanding cooperation between our two friendly countries in various fields were studied in the course of the meetings and conversations", he went on.

"We discussed international problems of mutual interest and, in particular, the situation in the Middle East. As to bilateral cooperation, we would like to express profound satisfaction with the results achieved in the course of the visit. A new treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the YAR was signed in furtherance of the two treaties of friendship of 1928 and 1964. Like the previous treaties it is directed at the further development of relations between our countries.

A consular convention was also signed and a number of agreements and protocols in the field of economic and technical cooperation. I would like to express hope that these documents will make an important contribution to the cause of developing cooperation and the provision of assistance by the Soviet Union to the efforts of the Yemen Arab Republic in carrying out development projects".

"The closeness of the positions of both countries on international problems of mutual interest was revealed in the course of the talks and especially as regards the struggle of the Palestinian people for the restoration of its lawful rights, including the right to create its own independent state on Palestinian soil under the guidance of the PLO - the sole lawful representative of the people of Palestine.

"In this connection I would like to reiterate our known position in respect of the Soviet proposals on the settlement of the Middle East conflict which provides for support of the Soviet Union's initiative to convene an international conference with the aim of discussing ways of solving this problem.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to express my complete satisfaction with the results of the visit. It is a pleasure to express gratitude to the leadership and people of the Soviet Union for the exceptional hospitality accorded me and the delegation accompanying me and which is an expression of the deeply friendly relations existing between our countries".

'Ali 'Abdallah Salih was staying in the Soviet capital since Tuesday on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Comparison of Salih's Departure

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 October publishes on page 1 a TASS report entitled "Visit Concluded". It has been compared to the Moscow TV version published in the 11 October DAILY REPORT Soviet Union on pp H 5-6, revealing the following variations:

On page 6, paragraph two, lines three and four: ... Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Ministers B.P. Bugayev, S.P. Burenkov, N.F. Vasilyev, T.B. Guzhenko, and V.P. Yelyutin; TASS General director S.A. Losev, USSR First Deputy Ministers G.M. Korniyenko and S.L. Sokolov; A.I. Filev, USSR ambassador to the YAR: USSR Foreign Ministry Department Chiefs D.S. Nikiforov and V.P. Polyakov, and other officials.

Salih Interview

LD111914 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Interview by unidentified correspondent with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] On the eve of his departure from the USSR, YAR President, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has received our radio correspondent and answered his questions.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, what is the position of Soviet-Yemeni relations at present and what are the scopes for their development?

[Salih] At present, Soviet-Yemeni relations are good and distinguished. Our visit will give a strong push forward to developing these relations in the various economic, trade and cultural areas as well as in the numerous fields of cooperation between the two friendly countries.

[Question] How do you evaluate the situation in the Middle East?

[Salih] At present, the Middle East is an area of tension due to the policy of the Zionists and those standing behind Zionism, which was planted in the heart of the Arab nation. We in the YAR believe that there can be no peace in the Middle East as long as the Zionist entity continues along with its present weight and support.

[Question] Permit me Mr President to ask you to talk about your views on the new Soviet proposals pertaining to settlement in the Middle East. How to these proposals differ from past plans submitted to the area?

[Salih] The Soviet Union's proposals are positive and good. We consider them compatible with the resolutions adopted at the 12th Fes summit conference. We feel they provide a solution for the Middle East problem by returning the Palestine Arab people to their land and calling for the establishment of their own independent state on their own Palestinian soil. We appreciate these proposals.

[Question] Mr President, the YAR is one of the Red Sea countries. For a long time, imperialist circles have declared the area as strategically important to them. What do you think of the current situation in this area?

[Salih] In our view, the security of the Middle East is the responsibility of the countries abutting the Red Sea. We are extremely anxious to keep the Red Sea, this important water causeway, an area of peace and security for all international navigation, free from all foreign bases. The responsibility for the Red Sea lies with the countries on it.

We have, ladies and gentlemen, broadcast to you YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's replies to the questions put to him by our correspondent. [end recording]

KUNA Interview of Salih Cited

LD111938 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait October 11 TASS -- We fully support the Soviet peace initiatives on the Middle East settlement and view them as extremely positive proposals, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, said in an interview to the KUNA news agency filed from Moscow upon the completion of the Soviet-North Yemen talks.

The Soviet Union, the president said, is in the front ranks of the states making positive proposals for the settlement of the crisis in the Middle East.

At a time when Israel is going ahead with its aggressive plans against the Arab peoples and continues to occupy their lands, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih pointed out, the situation in that region is fraught with serious consequences not only for the Middle East but for universal security and peace. The Soviet Union's proposals, in the president's words, display an objective political approach to the problem of establishing a fair and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

PONOMAREV DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO ALGERIA

Delegation Returns

LD092035 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today returned from Algiers to Moscow. At the airport the delegation was met by Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and other comrades.

Communique Issued

PM111230 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

["Joint Communique on Talks Between Delegations of the CPSU and the Algerian National Liberation Front Party" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Algeria 4-9 October at the invitation of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Party. The CPSU delegation was received by Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the FLN Party and president of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria, and presented him with a personal message from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The CPSU delegation laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes of the revolution.

It also visited several economic and social projects embodying the Algerian revolution's achievements.

Meetings took place between the CPSU delegation and R. Bitat, president of the National People's Assembly, and Algerian Prime Minister A. Brahimi.

The CPSU delegation had talks with an FLN Party delegation headed by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the FLN Party Politburo and leader of the FLN Party Central Committee Permanent Secretariat.

Taking part in the talks were: On the Soviet side -- K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; K.V. Knirnyy, first secretary of the Kharkov Ukrainian Communist Party Gorkom; and V.N. Taratuta, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Ambassador to Algeria;

On the Algerian side -- Abderrazak Bouhara, member of the FLN Party Central Committee Permanent Secretariat responsible for International Ties; Lazhari Cheriet, member of the Permanent Secretariat for Information and Propaganda Questions; Ahmed Sbaa, member of the FLN Party Central Committee Permanent Secretariat for Mass Organizations; Said Ait Messoudene, member of the FLN Party Central Committee Permanent Secretariat for Economic Questions; and Larbi Zoubeiri and Tahar Hanafi, members of the FLN Party Central Committee Permanent Secretariat.

Questions of relations between the CPSU and the FLN Party, cooperation between the USSR and Algeria, and topical international problems were discussed during the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The CPSU delegation spoke of the CPSU's activity to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums aimed at further improving the developed socialist society in the USSR, safeguarding and strengthening peace, improving international relations, and rebuffing imperialism's aggressive encroachments. The CPSU representatives emphasized that the Soviet Union is making maximum efforts aimed at halting the dangerous development of the world situation, ending confrontation and the arms race, and ensuring the affirmation of the principles of peaceful coexistence and equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between countries regardless of their social system. The CPSU delegation described the preparations in the Soviet Union to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, to which the Soviet people and their Armed Forces made a decisive contribution.

The Algerian side highly appraised the successes and progress achieved in the Soviet Union thanks to the advantages of socialism and expressed wishes for new accomplishments by the Soviet people under CPSU leadership. It expressed support for the USSR's efforts, whose goal is to curb the arms race, safeguard peace, ensure security, prevent the militarization of space, and resolutely oppose the policy of aggression and state terrorism.

The FLN Party delegation familiarized the CPSU representatives with the different stages of the revolution and Algeria's development in the political, economic, social, and cultural spheres. It also described the national development tasks within the framework of the next 5-year plan in fulfillment of congress decisions and in accordance with the national charter. The Algerian side told the Soviet representatives about the successes and achievements scored by the Algerian people under FLN Party leadership in the cause of building a socialist society and also noted the great importance that the Algerian people attach to the 30th anniversary of the revolution, which will be celebrated on an especially broad scale. In the international sphere, the Algerian side described Algeria's active work and specific initiatives in support of freedom, peoples' independence, and peace and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Soviet representatives highly appraised the Algerian people's successes achieved under FLN Party leadership in the struggle to consolidate national independence and build a socialist society. They noted Algeria's positive contribution to the struggle for freedom, peoples' independence, and peace; affirmed the CPSU's solidarity with the Algerian revolution; and acclaimed Algeria's consistent struggle against imperialism and its allies and against all forms of domination and exploitation.

The CPSU delegation conveyed congratulations in connection with the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the revolution on 1 November and wished the Algerian people and the FLN Party further successes along the path toward a socialist society in accordance with the fundamental choice made by the Algerian people.

The representatives of the CPSU and the FLN Party expressed concern in connection with the serious deterioration of the international situation, which is characterized by increased tension, the intrigues and greater aggressiveness of imperialism, its interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, its attempts to expand its zone of influence, and also the deterioration in the developing countries' economic situation.

In the face of this danger, both parties confirm the importance of developing ties between the CPSU and the FLN Party. They will help create conditions favoring the quest for ways to strengthen peace and international security, achieve universal and total disarmament, step up the anti-imperialist struggle, complete the decolonialization process as soon as possible, and develop international cooperation based on justice and equal rights.

Both delegations reemphasized the need to step up the cohesion of the progressive anti-imperialist front and expand coordinated actions aimed at rebuffing imperialism's intrigues, which are endangering peace and states' security and independence.

Special attention was paid to the Near East situation. The sides note that the reason for the preservation of the explosive situation in this region lies in Israel's aggressive expansionist actions implemented with the support and complicity of imperialism and its allies. They are stressing that any just, lasting, and universal settlement of the Near East problem must be based on satisfying the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to create their own state, and on the full, immediate, and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories.

Both sides advocate convening an international conference on the Near East under UN auspices to achieve a just and lasting settlement of the Near East problem with the participation of all interested sides, including the obligatory participation, on an equal basis, of the PLO -- the sole representative of the Palestinian people. They stress the need for the PLO's cohesion and unity in the heroic struggle against Zionism and imperialism.

Both sides resolutely denounce the Israeli and imperialist policy of aggression and annexation aimed against the Arab countries. The delegations confirm their solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese people for unity, territorial integrity, independence, sovereignty, and membership of [prinadlezhennost k] the Arab world. They demand the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territory of south Lebanon.

The CPSU and FLN Party delegations express their great concern over the continuing conflict between Iraq and Iran. They again persistently appeal to the warring sides to cease hostilities, seek a peaceful political solution to the conflict, and direct their efforts toward the goals of development and the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

The sides confirm their unshakable support for the struggle of the peoples who are still suffering from the oppression of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. They also resolutely and invariably support the struggle of the developing countries' peoples for complete liberation and the consolidation of their independence.

The representatives of both parties stressed the important role of the OAU in safeguarding peace and security on the continent, strengthening the African countries' independence and cooperation, and supporting the just cause of the national liberation movements. They denounced all attempts by the imperialists and reaction to undermine this organization.

The CPSU and the FLN Party expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization, for national liberation, and advocate the immediate fulfillment of Security Council Resolution 435. They also expressed their support for the struggle of the people of South Africa under the leadership of the African National Congress against Pretoria's racist regime.

Both sides, voicing concern in connection with the situation that has taken shape in northwestern Africa, stressed the need for a settlement of the problem of the West Sahara in accordance with UN and OAU decisions. They confirmed the right of the people of West Sahara to self-determination.

Both delegations expressed themselves in support of initiatives aimed at halting imperialist intrigues in the region, securing the sovereignty and independence of the peoples and countries of this region, halting interference in their internal affairs, and abolishing foreign military bases.

The CPSU and the FLN party state their adherence to a policy aimed at turning the Mediterranean region into a zone of peace, security, and fruitful cooperation and stress the inextricable link between security in the Mediterranean and security in Europe.

The two delegations reaffirm their support for and solidarity with revolutionary Nicaragua and the struggle of the peoples of Chile, El Salvador, and other Latin American countries against imperialism and fascist regimes and for the right to choose freely their own political system and paths of development without any interference and coercion. In this connection, they support the initiative of the "Contadora Group" aimed at safeguarding peace in the region.

The CPSU and FLN Party delegation believe that the Nonaligned Movement is an important element of international relations. Making its own contribution, the Nonaligned Movement is positively promoting the anti-imperialist struggle, people's liberation, consolidation of national independence, attainment of world peace and security, struggle for disarmament and the relaxation of tension, development of international cooperation based on justice and equal rights, democratization of international relations, and the establishment of a new international economic order.

Noting with satisfaction the high level of Soviet-Algerian relations, the CPSU and FLN party representatives expressed themselves in favor of the furhter consolidation and expansion of equal, mutually advantageous all-around cooperation between the USSR and Algeria, and friendship between the Soviet and Algerian peoples. The two sides stated their desire to develop relations between the CPSU and the FLN Party and to expand the coordination of their actions in the struggle against imperialism and reaction and for peace, freedom, and the peoples' independence.

In this connection, the two parties express their satisfaction with the successful holding of the Sixth AAPSO Congress in Algiers and the results achieved at it.

The CPSU delegation expressed sincere thanks to the FLN Party for the warm reception and hospitality extenced to it during its stay in Algeria and the meetings with the country's party and state figures and FLN Party organizations.

RYABOV ACTIVITIES, TALKS IN IRAQ REPORTED

Visits Dam Site

PM081548 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Damming of Euphrates"]

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 3 Oct -- The damming of one of the largest rivers in the Near East, the Euphrates, took place today in the city of Al-Hadithah. A powerful hydraulic complex which will provide the country with an additional 600 megawatts of electricity is being created on the banks of the Euphrates with the Soviet Union's technical assistance.

The head of the Soviet delegation in Iraq, Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, stressed in his speech that the damming of the Euphrates is an important new page in the history of the development of Soviet-Iraqi friendship and fruitful mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

Ryabov Discusses Ties

JN060830 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Oct (INA) -- Yakov Petrovich Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has stressed that his country understands and supports Iraq's stand calling for peace with Iran. In an interview with AL-JUMHURIYAH published here today, Ryabov said: We are convinced that this war does not serve the Iraqi and Iranian people. We believe that peace is necessary for construction and the peoples' prosperity. He stressed that his country opposes all wars, particularly the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers described his visit to Iraq, which ended yesterday, as the positive expression of the USSR's determination to contribute in strengthening cooperation between the USSR and Iraq. He expressed his happiness at visiting Iraq on the occasion of the inauguration of the Al-Hadithah Dam last Wednesday. He added that his country's relations with Iraq are very old and stressed that the treaty of friendship between the USSR and Iraq constitutes a framework for future bilateral cooperation on the basis of entrenched friendship relations stemming from mutual respect.

Concluding his interview, he emphasized that Arab unity will always be a guarantee for settling all problems facing the Arab homeland.

USSR-SYRIA TREATY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Soiree Held

PM091529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "News Items"]

[Text] The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic has raised relations between the two countries to new heights. This was pointed out in Moscow on 3 October at a soiree of representatives of the public devoted to the 4th anniversary of the signing of the document.

The speakers said that the close cooperation between the USSR and Syria is of great significance in frustrating the conspiracies of imperialism and reaction in the Near East, and in the international arena as a whole.

It was emphasized that further deepening of the fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Syria is the guarantee of successes in the struggle to establish a lasting and just peace in the Near East.

M.A. al-Halabi, Syrian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the soiree.

Cables Exchanged

PM081151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

To Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Moscow:

On the 4th anniversary of the signing of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR, it gives me pleasure, on behalf of the Syrian Arab people, myself, and the Ba'th Party Command, to send sincerest greetings and heartfelt congratulations to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the friendly USSR people.

It is a deep source of satisfaction and extreme contentment that the relations of friendship and cooperation, existing between our countries for several years, have become entrenched and strengthened on the bases drawn up by the 8 October 1980 treaty. The past 4 years have confirmed that this treaty represents a firm basis for comprehensive cooperation between our countries and is a weighty contribution to the cause of opposition to the plans of imperialism and Zionism, which pursue the goal of subjugating our region to U.S. and Israeli diktat. The treaty is an important contribution to the struggle of the world's nations toward just peace, international security and detente, and toward establishing peaceful international relations based on equal basis and the real interests of nations.

Syria, which continues its firm confrontation against imperialist hegemonistic designs and the aggressive Israeli trend and adopts a firm stand against all forms of aggression and racism, asserts its firm stand in this regard. Moreover, Syria affirms its determination to reinforce its ability to remain steadfast and foil designs hostile to our Arab people and nation.

While we observe from this firm, principled stand and witness the continuing reinforcement of relations between the United States and Israel, the aggressor, which was embodied by the strategic cooperation agreement whose first stage of implementation has just emerged, we are confident that the strong friendship between our countries will continue its role in our confrontation of the aggression against our land and people and in the serious endeavor to achieve just peace in our region and the world.

The Syrian-Soviet cooperation treaty was aimed at achieving noble objectives in harmony with the principles in which our two peoples believe. While affirming our adherence to these principles, we express our absolute confidence that the march toward strengthening Syrian-Soviet relations, which began with the signing of this treaty, will continue successfully to benefit our two peoples and the noble objectives of the world's nations. The foremost of these objectives is peace to which these nations aspire.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

To Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

On the anniversary of the signing of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic, we send you, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad the friendly Syrian leadership, and the Syrian people sincere best wishes. This treaty, which has crowned the fruitful cooperation throughout many years between the USSR and Syria, has promoted the relations between our countries to a higher level, has given these relations new impetus, and serves the subsequent development and reinforcement of Soviet-Syrian friendship. The years that have passed since the signing of the treaty have shown that it has made an important contribution to bolstering the stands of forces that are hostile to imperialism in the Arab world, in confronting aggression and imperialist designs in the Middle East, and toward achieving a comprehensive, just settlement in this region.

The USSR, which is firmly exercising its course aimed at developing cooperation with free countries, always supports and will always support the Syran Arab people and the other Arab peoples in their struggle toward just, permanent peace in the Middle East, achieving their independence and national sovereignty, and against Israeli aggression and imperialist diktat.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Syrian Official Interviewed

LD081939 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Today is the 4th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic. Our correspondent Kazbek Basiyev reports from Damascus:

On the eve of this portentous date in the history of Soviet-Syrian relations, Syrian mass media and political and public figures ahve been noting that the 1980 treaty gave a mighty stimulus to the development of many-sided relations between the two countries. The creativity of this treaty is confirmed virtually every day in all spheres of economic and social life in Syria. Thus, for example, the Soviet Union is now supplying the Syrian Arab Republic with passenger aircraft, diesel locomotives, trucks, tractors, agricultural equipment, various machinery, and domestic appliances. In addition, the Soviet Union supplies Syria with saw-timber, rolled ferrous metals, pipes, oils, and a number of other goods of economic importance to Syria. The Soviet Union and Syria decisively advocate the attainment of an all-embracing and just Near East settlement, seeing it as an important step in strengthening the cause of peace on earth. The stance of the Soviet Union, which consistently supports Syria in its opposition to the plots of imperialism and Zionism, was again confirmed in recent Soviet proposals for a settlement in the Near East.

In its turn, Syria supports the peace-loving foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and its efforts aimed at curbing the arms race and improving the international situation.

On the eve of the 4th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic, Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah gave an interview to all-union radio. He said, specifically:

[Begin Qaddurah recording in Arabic with superimposed translation] The Soviet Union is a sincere friend of our country. We are linked by close ties of friendship and cooperation in all spheres. These relations are based on the foundations of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between our countries, and the principled, consistent support of the Soviet Union for Syria in its struggle against the forces of imperialism and Zionism, and for the attainment of a just resolution of the Near East crisis is of normous significance.

I would like to use this occasion to wish the friendly Soviet Union successes in all spheres of life, peace, and prosperity. [end recording]

IRANIAN TUDEH PARTY CONDEMNS REGIME'S ACTIONS

PM100720 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 84 Second Edition p 5

["Statement by the Tudeh Party Central Committee"]

[Text] -- The newspaper NAMEJE MARDOM (PEOPLE'S HERALD), the central press organ of the Tudeh Party of Iran, has published the text of a statement from the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party, which reads, in particular:

The ruling circles of the Islamic Republic of Iran continue their attempts to conceal tricks, acts of lawlessness, and arbitrariness with propaganda. Recently, they organized another TV "show" and forced Comrade Ehsan Tabari, a victim of the Islamic regime, to participate in it. Comrade Ehsan Tabari is known to have been kept in prison for over a year now. He has been subjected to pressure, various types of humiliation, and physical and moral torture; and has had several heart attacks and a stroke. Photographs of him published in newspapers give an idea of the grave physical condition to which he has been reduced. Many trials have fallen to the lot of that educated and cultured man, and now the Islamic authorities are again setting him up in front of TV Cameras. That is why we are again and again raising our voice of protest against these actions of the ruling circles and branding them with shame.

For more than 40 years Comrade Ehsan Tabari has propagandized the Marxist-Leninist doctrine and evaluated Iran's socioeconomic problems from this position in his numerous works. What today is passed off by official Iranian propaganda as his statements is absolutely at odds with his convictions.

Representatives of the Iranian ruling regime should know that they will be unable to conceal the truth with propaganda tricks. We strongly condemn another conspiracy against the Tudeh Party of Iran. Addressing all those who stand for humanism and progress and who fight for peace, we appeal to the progressive forces of Iran and to the democratic organizations all over the world to protest against lawlessness and arbitrariness. We are convinced that the unanimous action of all the progressive people in Iran and in the world at large can put an end to all those acts of lawlessness.

PRAVDA REPORTS SIGNING OF USSR-PDRY PROTOCOL

PM111209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Contribution"]

[Text] The session of the Standing Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] ended in Moscow 10 October. During the talks it was noted with satisfaction that economic and technical cooperation between the two countries implemented in the spirit of the 1979 Friendship and Cooperation Treaty is making an important contribution to the development of the main sectors of Democratic Yemen's economy.

A protocol was signed on the results of the commission's work.

U.S. 'PROMPTS' DUARTE TO AGREE TO TALKS

LD112333 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 11 TASS --- The decision of the ringleader of the Salvadorean regime Duarte to agree to a meeting with representatives of the patriotic forces of that country has been taken on the prompting from the White House. That is emphasized in every way now by the U.S. official circles, including Reagan himself. They are trying to present things in such a way that allegedly the U.S. Administration "sincerely" strives for democratisation of the situation in El Salvador where the bloody civil war has been underway for more than four years now, and punitive troops, trained by American "advisers", ruthlessly deal with civilians.

In the opinion of the U.S. press, however, the White House prompted to [as received] Duarte that step to use it as a "trump" in the October 21 discussion between Reagan and presidential candidate from the Democratic Party Walter Mondale. Such an "initiative", it is noted in the press, will make it possible for the White House to turn down criticism from the Democratic Party that the Reagan administration leads the country along the road of expanding military intererence in Central America, above all in the internal affairs of El Salvador.

Recently Duarte visisted the United States and had there meetings with representatives of the administration. At the meetings they discussed Washington's further military support for the U.S. puppet consolidation in El Salvador of the dictatorial regime with its anti-democratic and anti-people's policy. Also discussed was the question of how to step up the struggle with the patriotic forces ot El Salvador.

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, waging struggle for freedom and democracy, come out for a peaceful solution of the Salvadorean crisis and for an end to bloodshed. They invited President of Colombia Belisario Betancur to be a mediator at the coming October 15 negotiations with Duarte regime. The invitation to him was extended by R. Samora, a representative of the National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front during a visit to Colombia's capital. Belisardio Betancur gave his consent to the mission.

SHULTZ, DUARTE CONFER ON EXTENDING REGIME

LD112204 Moscow Deomestic Service in Russian 1746 GMT 11 Oct 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Anikin]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz arrived in the capital of El Salvador on a 4-hour visit. The fact that his meeting with the President of El Salvador took place following the announcement of talks to be held on 15 October between the patriotic forces and the Duarte regime is of special attention. Shultz had quite a few words of praise to say to the public about Duarte. According to Shultz's statement, Duarte's agreement to a meeting with the partisan leaders is an act of great courage. But this was said for the press. In a conversation behind closed doors, something quite different was said for sure, and that was how to extend the existence of the rotten puppet regime and how to prevent the victory of the patriotic forces. Naturally, it is precisely this line which Duarte will shape at the talks with the patriot leaders.

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador are striving for something quite different. Their position at the coming talks is clear and understood: to stop the bloodshed in the country and to restore the democracy and law in El Salvador which has been violated by the Washington henchmen.

It is not only the hopes and support of the overwhelming majority of the population which are on their side, but also the considerable successes scored in the armed struggle against the Duarte regime. The latter is being kept in power only thanks to the help of American military advisers, the weapons which are coming in from the United States and the mass terror and repressions against the peaceful population. But stakes on this are obviously hopeless, since they merely compel more and more Salvadorans to take up arms.

U.S. TRYING TO THWART L. AMERICAN PEACE PROCESS

LD111314 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 11 Oct 84

["Course Towards Thwarting Peace Initiatives" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir

The Reagan administration is waging large-scale subversion against initiatives directed at a peaceful political settlement of conflict situations in Central America, fraught with a dangerous military explosion. The current trip by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to El Salvador, Panama and Mexico is a concrete manifestation of these efforts.

During the first leg of his tour, the head of the American foreign policy department met with leaders of the Salvadoran regime. A joint communique on talks between them confirms that the U.S. secretary of state's chief objective is that of preventing the realization of proposals on a political settlement in Central America worked out by "Contadora Group" countries which are contained in their draft "Peace Act."

The communique stresses, in particular, the need for several major changes in the "Contadora Group" document. In effect, raising this issue means nothing, but an attempt to bury altogether the results of extensive and extremely important work carried out by Contadora countries -- Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama. For their realistic, constructive proposals had been thoroughly discussed by the Central American parties to conflicts and received their approval. Nicaragua has become the first country to state officially its readiness to sign the "Peace Act", thus demonstrating its firm commitment to the cause of peace in the region. It would seem that Washington, who seeks to portray Nicaragua as the chief obstacle in the way of a peaceful settlement in Central America, ought to have welcomed the Sandinista government's decision. This decision, however, sparked off a wave of indignation on the part of the Reagan administration, which was immediately followed by practical actions aimed at preventing the adoption of the proposals, endorsed in the "Peace Act", by other countries in the region.

Shultz, as one might see, won over without much effort U.S. Salvadoran henchmen. The American press, quoting official Washington sources, makes clear that the United States is going to exert serious pressure on the Contadora countries to force them to abandon their position. It is no accident that Panama and Mexico were included in the itinerary of the U.S. secretary of state's tour.

U.S. actions in Central America, like in other parts of the world, in no way attest to any positive changes in the Reagan administration's foreign policy course. Stubbornly wrecking any efforts aimed at establishing peace in the region, which is also evidenced by Shultz's tour, Washington stakes only on military force as the chief means of "resolving" Central American problems. Top priority is given, as before, to the task of dealing with Nicaragua's Sandinista government and suppressing national liberation movements in El Salvador and other states in the region.

PRAVDA CARRIES CPSU GREAT OCTOBER 1984 SLOGANS

PM111131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

["The CPSU Central Committee Slogans for the 67th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution"]

[Text] 1. Long live the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

2. Glory to Great October, which opened a new epoch in the history of mankind -- an epoch of the triumph of socialism and communism!

3. Long live Marxism-Leninism, the eternally living revolutionary international teaching!

4. Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! The unshakable unity of party and people and loyalty to the behests of the great Lenin are the guarantee of all our victories!

5. Communists! Be in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle for fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee! The all-around improvement of the society of developed socialism is the strategic task of the society of developed socialism is the strategic task of the party and the people!

6. Working people of the Soviet Union! Develop more widely socialist competition for improving production efficiency and output quality! Let us fulfill successfully the 1984 plan and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan!

7. Glory to the great Soviet people, the builders of communism and staunch and consistent fighters for peace!

8. Long live the unbreakable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia!

9. Long live the indissoluble international unity and fraternal friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union -- the life-giving source of the strength of our society!

10. Long live the soviets of people's deputies -- truly democratic organs of power! Citizens of the land of the soviets! Participate more actively in the management of the affairs of the state and society!

11. Soviet trade unions! Develop in every possible way the labor activity and creative initiative of the working people! Long live the Soviet trade unions, the school of administration, the school of economic management, the school of communism!

12. Long live the Leninist Komsomol, the militant assistant and reliable reserve of the Communist Party, the leading detachment of young builders of communism!

13. Young men and women! Tirelessly master knowledge, culture, and professional skill! Multiply the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people! Learn to live, work, and struggle in a Leninist way!

14. Glorious veterans, mentors of the young! Pass on your knowledge and rich life experience to the younger generation! Educate young men and women as ardent patriots of our motherland and selfless fighters for the cause of Lenin and Communism!

15. Women of the land of the soviets! Participate actively in production and social life! Glory to mothers! Peace and happiness to the children of the whole world!

16. Soviet servicemen! Improve your combat and political training! Guard vigilantly and reliably the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the historic gains of socialism! Long live the valiant Armed Forces of the USSR!

17. Glory to Leninist Bolsheviks, veterans of the party, heroes of October, to all fearless fighters for the honor, freedom, and independence of our motherland! May the unparalleled feat of Soviet servicemen, partisans, and members of the underground and of workers of the rear who won a worldwide historic victory in the Great Patriotic War live eternally in the people's memory!

18. Working people of the Soviet Union! Struggle persistently to fulfill socialist pledges for above-plan growth of labor productivity and for lowering the prime cost of output!

19. Working people of the Soviet Union! Speed up scientific and technological progress! Persistently introduce into production the achievements of science, technology, and leading experience! Let there be intensive development for the national economy!

20. Working people of the Soviet Union! Make better use of machines and equipment! Master more fully existing and newly introduced production capacities!

21. Citizens of the Soviet Union! Develop more widely the movement for economy and thrift! Make more efficient use of labor, fuel, power, and other material resources!

22. Working people of the Soviet Union! Make fuller use of the rights of the labor collectives for solving economic, social, and educational tasks and for the further development of socialist democracy!

23. Working people of the Soviet Union! Actively participate in the improvement of the organization of labor and production! By shock, patriotic labor, strengthen the economic and defense might of our motherland!

24. Working people of the Soviet Union! Improve organization and discipline in every possible way!

Strive for the unconditional fulfillment of output delivery plans!

25. Working people in the fuel and power complex! Increase the extraction of oil, gas, and coal and the generation of electricity and heat!

Struggle persistently for the fulfillment of the Energy Program!

26. Soviet metallurgists! Reliably satisfy the country's demands for metal! Porduce high quality, economical metal products!

27. Machine builders! Create highly productive, economical, and reliable machines, instruments, and means of mechanization and automation! Accelerate the retooling of all sectors of the national economy!

28. Working people in the chemical industry! Satisfy more fully the demands of the national economy and the population for chemical products and materials!

29. Working people in industry! Increase the production of high-quality goods for the population! Take more fully into account the growing demands of the Soviet people and speed up the updating of the range [of products]! The production of consumer goods is a matter for all sectors of the national economy!

30. Working people in transport and communications! Strive for uninterrupted shipments of national economic freight and a high standard of service to the population!

31. Construction and installation workers! Improve the effectiveness of capital construction! Build economically and to a high standard, on the basis of modern technology! Hand over sites for commissioning with high quality and on schedule!

32. Working people in the agro-industrial complex! Speed up the intensification of agricultural production! Ensure that the country is reliably provided with food and agricultural raw materials! Struggle persistently to fulfill the Food Program!

33. Kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers! Introduce more actively a scientifically based system of farming! Make wider use of land reclamation to increase the stability of agricultural production! Increase the production of grain and industrial and other agricultural crops! Give care and attention to the future harvest!

34. Working people in agriculture! Strengthen the feed base of livestock raising and raise its productivity! Ensure that the wintering of livestock is carried out in an organized way! Increase the production of livestock products!

35. Working people in agriculture and in procurement, transport, processing, and trade enterprises! Prevent losses of agricultural produce! Let us preserve and utilize all that is grown for the benefit of the people!

36. Working people in trade, public catering, and consumer and municipal services! Improve the quality and standard of labor and satisfy more fully the growing demands of the population for services of various kinds!

37. Soviet scientists! Raise the level of results of research work! Increase your contribution to the introduction into practice of scientific achievements!

38. Working people on the ideological front! Take the party's ideas to the masses with conviction and passion and reveal more deeply and more vivdly the achievements of the society of developed socialism! Actively expose subversive, imperialist propaganda! Ideological work is a matter for the whole party and every Communist!

39. Personalities in literature and art, working people in culture! Bear aloft the banner of communist ideological commitment, party-mindedness, and popular spirit! Create works which embody the spiritual wealth of the new socialist civilization!

40. Working people in public education! Improve the teaching and the communist education of the younger generation! Inculcate in schoolchildren a love for socially useful labor! Participate actively in implementing the reform of general and vocational education!

41. Working people in public health! Improve medical services for the population! Improve the standard of work of medical treatment and health care establishments!

42. Physical culture exponents and sportsmen! Multiply the successes of Soviet sport! Make physical culture more of a mass movement! Make physical culture serve the health of the people!

43. Long live the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union -- a policy of consolidating the peace and security of the peoples and of broad international cooperation!

44. Fraternal greetings to communist and workers' parties! May the unity and cohesion of communists of the whole world grow stronger!

45. Proletarians of all countries, unite! Long live proletarian, socialist internationalism!

46. May the alliance of world socialism, the international proletariat, and the national liberation movement grow stronger!

47. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries! Long live the unity, cooperation, and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and their unshakable resolve to strengthen and defend the gains of socialism and peace on earth!

48. Fraternal greetings to the peoples who have liberated themselves from the colonial yoke and who have chosen the path of socialist development!

49. Fraternal greetings to the peoples waging a courageous struggle for the consolidation of national independence and for social progress!

50. Fraternal greetings to the working class of the capitalist countries!

51. Fraternal greetings to fighters for freedom, democracy, and socialism who are languishing in fascist prisons! Freedom to the prisoners of imperialism and reaction!

52. Peoples of the world! Struggle resolutely against imperialist aggression and violence, and for the elimination of hotbeds of tension and crisis situations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America!

53. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of Africa who are struggling against imperialism, colonialism, and racism and for the strengthening of political and economic independence! Freedom to the people of Namibia! End the shameful system of apartheid in South Africa!

54. Warm greetings to the peoples of Latin America who are fighting against imperialism and reaction and for peace and the democratic development of their countries! Peoples of the world! Demand an end to the aggressive actions of the United States against Nicaragua! Strive for the liberation of Grenada from American occupation!

55. Peoples of the Arab countries! Close your ranks in the struggle against Israeli aggression and the diktat of imperialism! May Soviet-Arab friendship become stronger!

56. Peoples of the world! Strive for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the seized Arab lands and for an end to the imperialist interference in the affairs of the Arab countries!

Strengthen solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine! A lasting and just peace for the Near East!

57. Peoples of the European countries! Intensify the struggle for the withdrawal from Western Europe of the new American nuclear missiles! Peace, security, and cooperation for Europe!

58. Peoples of the Asian countries! Fight against imperialism, neocolonialism, and hegemonism, and for peace and security! May Asia become a continent of peace, trust, and cooperation!

59. Peoples of all countries! Intensify the struggle for the removal of the threat of nuclear war! Deal a resolute rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, militarism, and revanchism! Widen and rally the antiwar movement! Let us curb the arms race and defend detente and peace!

60. People of the whole planet! Develop more widely the struggle for banning nuclear, chemical, and other types of weapons of mass destruction!

61. Peoples of the world! Resolutely demand a ban for all time on the militarization of outer space! Space must only be peaceful!

62 Long live our great motherland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

63. Under the banner of Lenin and under the leadership of the Communist Party, forward to new victories in communist building!

The CPSU Central Committee

REGULAR SESSION OF CPSU POLITBURO REPORTED

PM121351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

["At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its latest session, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed and approved the results of talks between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the President of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The talks and the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the YAR are an important milestone in the consistent development of Soviet-North Yemen relations. The treaty creates a firm legal basis for further deepening cooperation between the two countries, and for their joint actions to ease international tension, including their efforts directed toward achieving a just and lasting peace in the Near East. At the same time, it was again emphasized that the most reliable path to that goal lies in convening an international conference on the Near East, with the necessary and equal participation of the PLO.

The session heard and approved the report by Comrade Gromyko on the participation of the Soviet party and government delegation in the celebration of the GDR's 35th anniversary. It noted the dynamic development of all aspects of fraternal relations between the CPSU and the SED, and between the USSR and the GDR. The signing of the long-term program for the development of cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in fields of science, technology, and industry up to the year 2000 is a major new contribution to the consolidation of those relations.

The further strengthening of friendship and unity between the USSR and the GDR, between all the fraternal socialist states, and the effective coordination of their actions in the international arena are a most important factor for reducing the danger of war in Europe and throughout the world, in maintaining peaceful and constructive relations between countries, and in decisivel rebuffing all intrigues by the forces of imperialism, revanchism, and war.

The Politburo discussed proposals aimed at increasing the production of high-quality grain from spring wheat by intensifying its cultivation in the Volga Valley, the Urals, Siberia, and Kazakhstan. A decision adopted on this question by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers envisages a package of measures which will make it possible to significantly increase the yield of spring wheat and the gross harvest of grain, particularly strong, hard, and valuable varieties. This has great importance for the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program. To this end, the active introduction of intensive methods for the cultivation of wheat, which will be applied in strict accordance with zonal systems of arable farming, is planned.

The Politburo studied the results of the meeting between a CPSU delegation led by Comrade Gorbachev, and a delegation from the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain, which was led by McLennan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain. The meeting also heard information from Comrade Tikhonov about his conversation with Steger, vice chancellor of the Austrian Republic, connected with the further improvement of Soviet-Austrian trade and economic cooperation. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed and adopted decisions on certain other questions of state and economic construction, the strengthening of friendship with the fraternal socialist countries, and the implementation of the peace-loving foreign policy course of our party and state.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW PROPAGANDA AKTIV

PM111515 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 84 pp 1,2

[Unattributed report: "Improving Marxist-Leninist Education"]

[Excerpts] A conference of Moscow's party and propaganda aktiv was held at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom Political Education Center yesterday. It discussed the issue "Tasks of the party organizations and propaganda cadres in further improving Marxist-Leninist education in the 1984/85 academic year in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U.Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered the opening speech. The report was delivered by A.M. Roganov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The conference was attended by V.G. Zakharov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section; G.A. Zyuganov, CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section instructor; and members and candidate members of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau.

In his opening speech at the conference, V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, noted that at all stages of the building of socialism and communism our party paid much attention to instilling a scientific, Marxist-Leninist world outlook in Soviet people.

This is what makes the Communists and the working people into conscious political fighters and creative workers who participate in the administration of the state and society and in the management of production with great expertise, who are capable, independently and correctly, of assessing events at home and abroad and are able to rebuff any ideological opponent with well reasoned arguments.

It is no accident that among the basic obligations of a party member listed in the CPSU Rules is specified prominently: mastering Marxist-Leninist theory and enhancing one's ideological standard.

"Building a new world," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum, "means concerning oneself constantly with molding the man of the new world and ensuring his ideological and moral growth. As is known, it is precisely from this angle that the Central Committee June (1983) Plenum viewed the questions of ideological and mass political work. In accordance with its directives, the party will seek to ensure that this work is fully in line with the great and complex tasks of improving developed socialism."

Implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, Moscow's party organizations are improving ideological educational work among the capital's working people and their political and economic training. The scientific standard of courses in the system of Marxist-Leninist education has risen. Studies of the works of Marx, Engels, and Lenin have been increased. Ties between studies and life are being strengthened. And this, it can be claimed, is also to a certain extent contributing to the successful development of the city's economy.

A great deal of work was done by Moscow's party organizations and the ideological aktiv in the past academic year. Courses and seminars concentrated on studies of the concept of developed socialism, the materials of the CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Moscow's Communists, working people, and leading cadres in the various sectors of the city's national economy studied questions pertaining to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the implementation of the USSR Food and Energy Programs, the policy of savings and thrift, and ways to improve the economic machinery and management.

In accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, a more differentiated approach is being adopted to the organizationof courses for the various categories of working people. The practical trend in political and economic education is being reinforced; the number of students following political and economic courses who participate directly in mass political work, the substantiation of counterplans and personal savings tallies, and the preparation of concrete proposals for enhancing production efficiency have increased. During the past academic year they drew up and implemented, or are currently implementing, 200,000 counterplans and more than 2 million socialist pledges and individual savings tallies.

During the summer period party organizations and the party gorkom and raykoms carried out a considerable amount of work in preparation for the new academic year -- organizing courses and seminars, selecting propagandists, training them, ensuring the availability of the appropriate material and technical facilities, and attending to other questions. Much attention has been paid to the prevention and elimination of shortcomings in the organization and content of political and economic education.

Special attention must be drawn to the elimination of these shortcomings.

Manifestations of formalism and academism in studies, learning by rote which is divorced from life, and impassive instruction must not be tolerated. In economic education courses sometimes turn into a kind of production conference. As a result, interest in the studies wanes and their educational impact is diminished.

In the coming 1984-85 academic year, the city's party organizatins and the ideological aktiv are expected to ensure a fuller implementation of the directives of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums concerning the molding of a scientific, Marxist-Leninist world outlook and a new type of economic thinking in communists and nonparty people, and ensuring enhanced labor and sociopolitical activeness on their part.

Economic and political education in the new academic year has its specific features. Our country is entering the final stage of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Although Moscow's economy is developing successfully on the whole, great and complex tasks lie ahead. Much intensive work will be needed if we are to fulfill the national economic targets and the party's instructions in their entirety.

Under these circumstances it is important to increase the impact of education on inculcating in all students the correct attitudes to labor, the development of socialist competition, the application of effective methods to achieve production intensification, the fulfillment of pledges for above-plan increases in labor productivity and reductions in the prime cost of output, savings in material and labor resources, and the development of Muscovites' many valuable initiatives. The main task is to ensure the fulfillment of the plans for the current year and the 5-Year Plan in their totality and as regards all indicators.

In every labor collective studies must be closely linked with the resolution of production and management tasks, with the struggle for higher labor productivity, enhanced quality, and reduced prime cost of output; they must instill in every student the qualities of an eager production manager, as well as concern for the preservation and multiplication of public assets and a desire to introduce the achievements of science and technology into production.

It is necessary to strive for a strengthening of socialist labor discipline and an enhanced standard of organization and order in production. The task of propagandists and party organizations lies in imparting to people an intolerance of all types of irresponsible conduct, lack of discipline, misappropriations of socialist property, bribery, and money grubbing.

It is necessary to subject the causes of these negative phenomena to a more profound analysis, and to orient students toward the utilization of the whole range of socio-economic, educational, and administrative and legal measures in combating them. Propagandists who work under the motto "All Our Propaganda Effort to Instilling Exemplary Socialist Discipline" must be given every support. The patriotic movement "Honor and Glory According to Labor!" must be developed.

Party organizations and propagandists face great and responsible tasks in connection with preparations for the routine 27th CPSU Congress that will adopt the new edition of the Party Program and define the main avenues of the country's economic and social development. In the course of the studies, special attention must be paid to improvement of developed socialism, relations among nations, and the political system of our society. Special attention must also be paid to the enhancement of the leading role of the party and deepening of socialist democracy as the only process conforming to the established law of our society.

All means of propaganda and mass political work must be utilized to present a cogent and convincing picture of the purposeful and fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee in the leadership of Soviet society. It is important to ensure that all Muscovites view the party's policy as their vital concern. It is necessary to persistently instill in the working people a firm belief in the superiority and great vitality of the Soviet social and state system, to point out to them that even in the most difficult trials our social system has invariably proven its viablity and confirmed the correctness of its principles.

The new academic year coincides with preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War. Party organizations and propagandists are called upon to widely explain the world-historic significance of the Soviet people's victory, the peace-loving foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and their constant concern for strengthening the economic and defense might of our motherland.

Preparing for the jubilee, the capital's leading collectives have launched a patriotic initiative under the slogan "Forty weeks of shock labor to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War." This undertaking has been approved by the party gorkom bureau. The propagandists' task lies in promoting in every way the development of the patriotic movement and other valuable labor initiatives and explaining to people that the unconditional fulfillment of the plan targets and socialist pledges, honest and highly productive labor, and organization and discipline are both a civic and patriotic duty of every labor collective and each and every Muscovite.

All propaganda and mass political work in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory must be organized in such a way as to ensure that Muscovites' current labor efforts and achievements are a natural continuation of the combat and labor traditions of the party and the people. It is necessary to foster Muscovites' pride in the fact that they live and work in a hero city, the capital of the Soviet Union, and to strengthen their loyalty to the party's cause, their sense of personal involvement in the affairs and concerns of our people, and their readiness to defend the gains of socialism.

The spiritual and emotional upsurge brought about by preparations for the victory jubilee must be fully exploited in educating the working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, proletarian, socialist internationalism, and friendship of the peoples of the USSR, and further enhancing their labor and political activeness.

In conditions of the increased danger of war and the exacerbated confrontation of two diametrically opposed sociopolitical systems, it is important to reveal the true causes of mounting international tension and to persistently expose the aggressive, anti-people essence of imperialism and the militant course of the U.S. Administration toward confrontation, toward undermining the military-strategic equilibrium of forces, and toward world domination.

During the studies it is necessary to point out in greater detail the basic advantages of real socialism, the dynamic, planned, and crisis-free development of our economy, the absence of unemployment, the extensive opportunities for working people to take part in the management of production and administration of society's affairs, and the great social achievements and humaneness of the Soviet way of life. At the same time, imperialist ideological subversion against the USSR and other socialist countries must be fittingly rebuffed. During any study course it is necessary to cogently reveal the reactionary essence of bourgeois ideology and to expose misrepresentations of CPSU policy.

Even more vigorously and persistently than hitherto we must instill in Muscovites, and especially in young people, loyalty to the ideals of communism, love of the motherland, hatred of its enemies, and high political vigilance. It is important for every student not only to have sound Marxist-Leninist convictions, but also to be able to actively defend them and make an accurate political assessment of events occurring in public life. A considerable section of the working people have not experienced the adversities of war. It is necessary to help them grasp that in our alarming times there is no place for complacency, that what is needed now more than ever before is great civic discipline and organization, readiness and ability to struggle for the interests of socialism by means of selfless labor, and if necessary, also by force of arms. Party raykoms and party committees and bureaus, V.V. Grishin went on, must focus their attention on organizing courses well and improving the forms and methods of leadership of Marxist-Leninist education.

Addressing Moscow metal workers, Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stressed that "in ideological practice, no less than in other spheres, efficiency, organizatin, precise monitoring and verification of the implementation of tasks, and the ability to achieve effective results are needed." At the same time he noted the importance of shifting the focus of ideological efforts to labor collectives and primary party organizations. The main criterion of the effectiveness of Marxist-Leninist education must be a rising level of political consciousness and labor activeness among students, which must be channeled into the implementation of party policy and the fulfillment of the socioeconomic development plans for the current year and the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The Moscow city party organization is a combat detachment of the CPSU. Our duty is to set the tone in resolving the tasks set by the party, including improving Marxist-Leninist education. We have the necessary preconditions for this. The capital's 100,000-strong detachment of propagandists contains trained, active, and expert ideological cadres capable of successfully solving the task of instilling a Marxist-Leninist world outlook in Muscovites. The valuable contribution made to communist education by Moscow's propagandists and the entire ideological aktiv deserves our profound gratitude. On the threshold of the new academic year, a large group of the capital's propagandists were awarded Leninist scrolls of honor and desk-top medals. V.V. Grishin congratulated the award-winning comrades and wished them and all Moscow's propagandists great new successes.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin expressed the conviction that the capital's party organizations and propagandists will work hard to educate Communists and all the working people through the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism, contribute to Muscovites' heightened social and labor activeness, and strive for the successful implementation of the tasks of building communism.

The aktiv conference participants expressed profound satisfaction with the award of the Order of Lenin and the third "Hammer and Sickle" Gold Medal to Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS STATE AWARDS TO ACADEMICIANS

LD102318 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented high state awards to a group of comrades in the Kremlin today.

Orders of Lenin and Hammer and Sickle Gold Medals of Heroes of Socialist Labor were received by Vladimir Alekseyevich Kapustin, team-leader of an integrated team at the first house-building combine of Glavmosstroy, and (Vatilliy Khuseynovich Daguzhiyev), deputy minister of general machine-building.

Orders of Lenin were presented to Professor Nikolay Ivanovich Basov, rector of the Moscow Institute of Chemical Machine-Building; Aleksey Fedoseyevich Vatchenko, chairman of the Ukraine SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Colonel General (Aleksey Sergeyevich Zhaltov); writer (Ali Pshemakovich Keshokov); Academician Yuriy Anatoliyevich Ovchinnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; (Germagen Sergeyevich Pospelov), corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Computing Center; and Oleg Borisovich Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, Vasiliy Vasiliyevich Kuznetsov cordially congratulated those who received awards and wished them new successes in labor for the benefit of the socialist homeland.

LABOR OFFICIAL OUTLINES LABOR REDISTRIBUTION PLANS

LD031024 Moscow TASS in English 2148 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS -- Every year about 400,000 people go to major enterprises and construction sites of the Soviet Union through organized recruitment which is conducted in the country with the aim of meeting the requirements in personnel in the areas with insufficient labor resources. Yuriy Batalin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Issues, told a TASS correspondent about way for improving organised forms of workforce redistribution.

At the present time people aged under 40 make up 85 percent hired through organised recruitment, more than 70 percent of them have a trade. 67 per cent of the workers to sign recruitment contracts have secondary and secondary specialized education. The age, as well as the educational and vocational standards of the workers, explain why higher standards are required of the conditions of work and everyday life at the enterprises and organisations which receive them, Yuriy Batalin went on.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have adopted a resolution on enhancing the efficiency of organised redistribution of labor resources throughout the territory of the country.

First it is planned to create conditions for improving the skills of workers and enabling them to acquire one more or allied trade. Wage rates of the workers who sign contracts for a definite period of time are to grow. The recruited workers are offered better terms of travel to the new place of work. Moreover, unlike in the past years, they are free to choose the type of transportation. The weight of paid luggage per worker and members of his family is to nearly double, Yuriy Batalin said.

Per diem payments are to grow considerably. Additional payments are to be made to the wages while a worker travels to the new place of work, gets ready to do so, and while he settles down. In case a worker gets married he is to receive special loans for starting a home of his own. And one more innovation: The worker retains uninterrupted term of service which qualified him or her for a higher wage rate or service bonus if such are offered at all at the new place of work.

KRASNOYARSK KRAY OIL PROSPECTING PROBLEMS NOTED

PM020923 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 September in its First Edition publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Behind the Lines of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" a 1,600-word article by special correspondents V. Lisin and V. Prokushev entitled "Krasnoyarsk Oil." It deals with the search for oil in Krasnoyarsk Kray, which has now been going on for 50 years. So far, however, the results of the quest have been rather disappointing. The general director of the Yeniseyneftegazgeologiya Association explains that "our chief blunder was to underestimate difficulties of a geological nature," since "Krasnoyarsk oil requires a special approach." It is difficult to prospect for oil there because the geological structure of the earth's crust distorts the information obtained by seismological means, not to mention the difficulties posed by the severe climate, the mountainous terrain, and transportation problems.

The article also makes the following point: "It has to be frankly admitted that neither the union nor the republic ministry of geology has shown proper persistence in widely developing prospecting work in the region. Until recently they tolerated the fact that production and technological discipline is low in the prospecting organizations here, that the standard of production organization does not meet modern requirements, that progressive experience is disseminated poorly, and that cadres are trained badly. As a result there are big losses of time owing to accidents, and wells are abandoned before obtaining sufficient information. Departmental fragmentation is a hindrance."

NEW OUTLOOK, REVIVAL FOR COAL INDUSTRY NEEDED

LD101522 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 9 Oct 84

["Let's Talk it Over" program with unidentified announcer and observers Vladimir Gurevich and Viktor Semenov -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Headlines in many publications only a few years ago spoke of a coal comeback. What with the price of oil soaring and its supply diminishing, it was felt the coal industry was getting a new lease on life, with a bright outlook for its rapid development. But a coal revival has been slow in coming about. Indeed, some countries, instead of boosting coal production, have been curtailing it. Still, what is the outlook for coal? And where does the Soviet Union stand in this, a country that has traditionally been a world leader in coal production, Vladimir Gurevich?

[Gurevich] Coal is unique in that it is the only fossil fuel still available to man in plenty. Not only is it more plentiful than either oil or gas, but it is also distributed throughout the world more evenly.

[Semenov] I would add to what Vladimir said, that there are today tried and tested technologies for turning coal into synthetic liquid fuel, gas, and chemical products. The first big plants of this kind should appear in the nineties, greatly expanding the uses of coal.

[Announcer] But Viktor, this potential of coal has been known for a long time. Yet coal mines in many countries continue to shut down, as the richest and most profitable deposits gradually near exhaustion.

[Semenov] Oh no, I don't think you are right in saying that coal mines are being shut down practically everywhere. In some countries they are indeed being shut down as being unprofitable, but in others they are being modernized and new mines are even being sunk. So it's not so much a matter of coal stocks as it is a matter of financial, economic, and if you like, social policy.

[Announcer] But which policy is more justified? After all, if you have oil and gas, why spend money on developing coal deposits which cannot be as profitable? But in some cases it is cheaper to import such fuel than produce your own.

[Gurevich] I think the main question is whether a country is in a position to follow a definite plan. If a matter like energy policy is left to market forces alone, to the interplay of supply and demand, the penalty for this may eventually be a high one, far higher than say subsidizing the coal industry. Take the Soviet Union. Our country has sufficient resources of oil and gas. Nonetheless, it continues to expand its coal industry. Even more, the national Energy Program for the next 15-20 years calls for considerably enhancing the role of coal in the economy. This is a strategy geared to the long-term as well as immediate needs of society.

[Announcer] But perhaps this is because Soviet coal is easy to mine, and is inexpensive. The country is known to have big deposits of coal.

[Semenov] Yes, we do have a great deal of coal in this country. But the major deposits which are easy to mine by the inexpensive open-cast technique are situated in a distant part of Siberia. Reaching them is no easy matter, and although these distant areas are being developed, it is the traditional mining centers in the western regions of the country that will continue to play a leading role for the present. And the situation there is like that in other European countries. Most of the mines now reach down to big depths; the coal seams are growing thinner; and the quality of the coal is declining.

[Announcer] Does that mean that coal mining in the Soviet Union too is no longer profitable?

[Gurevich] Exactly. Since the mid-seventies, the Soviet coal industry as a whole has been operating at a loss. Of course, some collieries make a profit, but two-thirds of them are operated at a loss. Nevertheless, this doesn't mean they are about to be shut down. I repeat, the power industry has to be geared to society's long-term interests, and this is especially true of the coal industry, which has a high inertia. Shutting down unprofitable mines and finding new jobs for the miners would be no problem, at any rate in this country, where nearly all sectors of the economy are short of manpower. But by curtailing coal production and saving on the subsidies to unprofitable mines, you can lose out elsewhere. For one thing, you can upset your priorities in the development of your energy sources and become too dependent, say, on oil.

[Announcer] But isn't there always the possibility of readjusting when the time comes? Surely, when necessary the coal industry could again be developed more rapidly?

[Semenov] Oh, easier said than done. Vladimir is right. The coal industry has a tremendous inertia. Regalvanizing it would take many years. Sinking a new mine is a job for 6 to 8 years. Old ones too would have to be reconstructed; coal concentration plants would have to be expanded. Coal machine building would have declined, and would have to be given a shot in the arms. And what about personnel? Building up a miners' force is not easier, either. So you can see rebuilding the coal industry would be a very difficult job which could not be accomplished quickly. In general, switching the energy locomotive to another track is a complicated business. That means you have to bear in mind where the tracks lead, and not just to tally up what running this or that pit costs.

[Announcer] Still, paying for unprofitable mines is something that has to be done today, while the damage done by curtailing the [as heard] coal industry is a matter of the future.

[Gurevich] You have a psychological point there, true, but a national policy cannot be founded on such considerations. It has to be a well conceived strategy, and not just a balance sheet of revenue and costs. Moreover, there is vast experience to go by.

[Announcer] What are you referring to?

[Gurevich] In the fifties and the sixties, some countries reduced their coal production. At that time too it was considered unprofitable because of the rise in the production of cheap oil. Then in the seventies there came the energy crisis. Could the coal industries of those countries be quickly revived to cope with the crisis? No, since this required time. It required a carefully conceived strategy. Now compare the few billion dollars or their equivalent in other currencies that had to be invested to maintain and develop coal production, and the tens and even hundreds of billions lost in the energy crisis, not to mention the social losses due to the drop in employment in the mining industry. Therefore, I believe that the Soviet Union is acting wisely in consistently developing its coal industry, despite the fact that it is rich in various types of fuel.

[Announcer] But that doesn't mean there are no mine closures at all in the Soviet Union, does it?

[Semenov] Naturally, mines are shut down if their coal is exhausted. But if additional surveying reveals new seams or modernization can give the mine a new lease on life, this is the preferred course. There are hundreds of such revitalized mines now operating in practically all the old coalfields of the Soviet Union and they are doing good work, sometimes producing even more coal than in the past.

[Gurevich] I want to make another point concerning new machinery. New mining machinery gives old coal fields an entirely new look. What's more, it makes it possible to draw upon entirely untouched deposits formerly considered out of reach. Of course developing such machinery is likewise a problem but one well worth tackling. It pays off. Then, there is the problem of the price of coal. Since the policy in the Soviet Union is to develop the coal industry, the pricing policy is such as to stimulate this development. In 1982 the wholesale prices of coal in the Soviet Union were raised, but this was done so as to encourage consumers to use coal. A rather flexible pricing system was introduced with price differentiation for all the 23 coalfields of the country. For example, to encourage the use of local low-grade coal in the Urals, it was priced at one-fourth the price of gas.

[Announcer] But old mines required increased efforts to maintain working conditions in safety.

[Semenov] That's perfectly true. Accordingly, one-third of the total investments in the Soviet coal industry are investments in labor protection. In absolute figures, investments for this purpose have now been boosted by 50 percent and this measure has been highly effective. The incidence of occupational diseases among Soviet miners has in recent years been slashed by two-thirds. The number of pit fires has diminished in the same proportion.

[Announcer] What about the living standards of the miners in this country?

[Gurevich] It is something of a paradox, if you like, but in such an unprofitable industry as coal mining the average earnings are the highest in the country. Furthermore, just lately they have twice been increased on a national scale. The miners also have more fringe benefits than do people in other trades. They can retire at 50, 10 years earlier than workers in most other industries. The miners have a shorter working week -- 30 hours -- than the national average.

On the other hand their annual holiday with pay is longer, nearly 6 weeks. On second thought, this is not a paradox, but a deliberate government policy, based on an understanding of the importance of developing the coal industry not just for the present, but also for the future of the national economy.

[Semenov] And I would add that this policy is also based on an understanding of the social value of the difficult work of the miners. It also serves as an incentive for attracting people to the industry, for the scale of the industry is such that it is short of miners and its development plan calls for more personnel.

IMPORTANCE OF INCREASING COAL OUTPUT NOTED

LD031312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The country is getting ready for winter -- this is the subject of a commentary by the economic observer of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, Viktor Dyunin:

Winter is a harsh and strenuous time in economic practice. The main thing, of course, is to accumulate the necessary reserves of fuel. In the majority of enterprises this accumulation of fuel resources is proceeding on target; however, in a considerable number of enterprises the build up of coal reserves is behind schedule. The situation is particularly alarming in a number of metallurgical combines, enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Timber and Paper Industry, and in some major electrical power stations.

In general, it is the coal miners who are letting us down. The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry is not yet ensuring fulfillment of the task of extracting various kinds of coal. There are an especially large number of grounds for complaint against the Kuzbass. In the time left until the onset of cold weather -- let's say it outright -- in a very short time, the miners must use all their internal reserves in order not to let down the consumers and to create a reliable fuel reserve for the winter.

Electric power stations have a responsible role in the pre-winter preparation. They have to complete all their maintenance work on power equipment at an accelerated rate, and they have to commission additional capacities envisaged by the plan. It is important to draw attention to the guaranteed fulfillment of the task in respect of the complete transition of electrical power stations to gas [sentence as heard] In this the demands on the gas workers are increased. In the first place, the enterprises supplying the new gas pipeline from Urengoy to Tsentr-1 must achieve their planned capacity. The continuous activity of hundreds of industrial enterprises in key economic regions of the country will depend on the efficient work of this major gas pipeline.

The coming winter obliges labor collectives to especially carefully save fuel and energy resources. What is saved now will be much needed in the cold months of the year, when the consumption of energy and heat sharply increases. But a number of enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Energy, the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of Timber Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Construction Materials are not yet coping with their tasks in saving coal, mazut, gas, electrical energy, and heat. The situation must be rectified everywhere and effectively. The winter is a severe test and the workers of industry are called upon to pass it with honors.

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS DISCUSS POWER SAVING

PM101352 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 29 Sep 84 p 1

[TASS report: "In USSR Supreme Soviet Commissions"]

[Text] A joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Power Engineering Commissions and Science and Technology Commissions held in the Kremlin on 28 September discussed the work of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification to increase the efficient utilization of power generating capacity and ensure saving of energy resources.

The reports by USSR Minister of Power and Electrification P.S. Neporozhniy and B.V. Kachura, leader of the Joint Deputies' Preparatory Commission, and speeches by deputies noted that in accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the USSR Energy Program, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's directives, major measures are being implemented to ensure the further comprehensive development of power engineering and district heating [teplofikatsiya].

Power station capacity has increased in the current 5-year plan. Major power units with a capacity of 500 megawatts running on solid fuel, 800 megawatts running on gas and fuel oil, and 1,000 megawatts at nuclear power stations have been assimilated. A unique power unit with a capacity of 1,200 megawatts has been commissioned at the Kostroma Thermal Power Station and a 1,500 megawatt capacity power unit at the Ignalina AES. Some 55,800 km of power lines with a voltage of 35 kilovolts and above and 576 km of main [magistralnyy] heat networks have been built.

The world's largest unified electricity system operates in the country and its parallel work with the CEMA countries' energy systems is being successfully implemented. The capacity established at USSR Ministry of Power and electrification power stations has increased by 25.8 million kilowatts in the current 5-year plan and now totals 261.6 million kilowatts. Last year 1,306 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity and 924 million gigacalories of heat were produced, which has basically made it possible to meet the national economy's needs for electricity and thermal power.

The session also noted that the ministry is conducting specific work to increase the efficient utilization of energy capacity and ensure savings of energy resources. In one of the main indicators of the efficiency of power generation -- the proportion of fuel expended to produce electricity -- our country leads the United States, Britain, the FRG, and France.

At the same time, the session stressed, the level of work being conducted by the ministry still does not correspond to party directives. In particular, in recent years the rate at which the electrification of the national economy is being conducted has dropped, and the supply of electricity and heat energy to consumers is being increasingly strained. The state plan targets for the commissioning of new capacity annually fail to be fulfilled. The pace and volume of work to modernize and retool power stations do not make it possible to implement the necessary renovation of power generation capacity. The development of district heating and centralized heat supply are lagging behind the national economy's requirements. Due attention is not being devoted to improving labor organization, especially in the construction of power generation capacity, increasing cadre qualifications, creating proper social and consumer conditions, and molding stable labor collectives.

A number of USSR ministries, state committees, and departments are still failing to give the necessary aid to the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification in increasing the efficiency of the production of electricity and thermal power.

Many local soviets are still not making full use of their powers in the struggle against uneconomic and wasteful expenditure of energy resources and are not implementing the proper control over improving power workers' labor and living conditions and the construction of housing and social, consumer, and cultural projects.

The commissions' resolution instructed the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification to take effective measures to eradicate the shortcomings that have been noted. It was instructed to elaborate and implement specific measures aimed at ensuring unconditional fulfillment of the state plan targets to increase production of electricity and thermal power, ensure labor productivity growth, and utilize in every possible way the reserves and potential for increasing the work efficiency of power generation capacity and ensuring savings of energy resources. The attention of the Ministry of Power and Electrification, relevant ministries and departments, and local soviets was drawn to the need to prepare enterprises and organizations in good time for work under winter conditions.

Recommendations were also made to other USSR ministries and departments.

Taking part in the session's work were A.F. Vatchenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

CPSU RESOLUTION ON IMPROVING HOUSING QUALITY

PM101033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution "On the letter from construction workers' team leaders to PRAVDA, published 8 September 1984 under the heading 'About the Construction Workers' Honor.'"

The resolution notes that house building enterprise team leaders Comrades Dyatlov from Vologda, Kvitko from Rostov-na-Donu, Karibozov from Dzhambul, Maystrenko from Zaporozhye, and Nalesnik from Krasnoyarsk are right to raise the question of the need for a radical improvement in the quality of housing being erected, an increase in the responsibility of all participants in construction in this matter, and a proprietorial attitude toward the people's assets.

The construction workers' press statement is evidence of the steady growth in the consciousness and political maturity of the working class, the increase in the working people's sense of responsibility for the fulfillment of their civic and professional duty, the attitude of intolerance toward thriftlessness, and the desire to do shock work to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress, the February and April (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the instructions contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The CPSU Central Committee shares the construction team leaders' concern over the fact that in many cases Soviet people's housewarming celebrations are marred by the shoddy execution of decorating and plumbing work, the large number of jobs left unfinished, and the incomplete provision of amenities in residential districts. Not infrequently, the construction of schools, children's institutions, and trade and consumer service enterprises lags behind. The considerable funds and material and technical resources that the state channels into the resolution of the housing problem are not always used to proper advantage to improve Soviet people's well-being.

The resolution stresses that a radical improvement in the quality of housing and civic construction is a most important economic and social task which meets the interests of broad strata of the population.

The central committees of union republic communist parties, party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, union and autonomous republics' councils of ministers, and kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon soviet ispolkoms are instructed to step up organizational and mass political work and monitoring of the fulfillment of party and government resolutions on this question.

Attaching great significance to the questions raised by the team leaders, the CPSU Central Committee recommended the central committees of union republic communist parties, party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and the primary party organizations of construction sites, construction industry and construction materials enterprises, and design and research institutes to discuss the letter widely in labor collectives and in every team. All working people in the sector must be urged to improve the quality of construction work. It is necessary to persistently cultivate in them a conscientious attitude to labor, pride in their profession, and a sense of responsibility for the high quality fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges for 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as regards the construction of apartment blocks and social and consumer facilities. In the course of this work, guidance should be taken from Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions to the effect that "it is necessary to increase the prestige of skillful work, the prestige of high quality work." High quality construction must be a matter of honor for every worker, every specialist and leader, and all the labor collectives.

The CPSU Central Committee has instructed the councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture under the USSR Gosstroy, and local soviet organs to impose strict order, precluding the commissioning of apartment blocks and social, cultural, and consumer facilities with unfinished construction jobs, defects, poor quality work, and incomplete provision of amenities. There must be greater exactingness toward state acceptance commissions to ensure strict observance of existing legislation on these questions. The smooth distribution of the commissioning of apartment blocks and other social and consumer facilities over the year must be ensured. Everything possible must be done to stop last-minute rush work in commissioning housing, which gives rise to many botched jobs, shoddy work, and unproductive expenditure of state resources.

Ministries and departments which carry out construction and installation work, the USSR Gosstroy, the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture under the USSR Gosstroy, and the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry are instructed to elaborate and implement concrete measures to improve the quality of mass housing and civil construction, provide it with the high-quality structures, materials, and articles which are necessary for this, improve the organization of labor and engineering preparations for production, and introduce the team contract. The practice of handing over apartment blocks with quality guarantees must become widespread.

The CPSU Central Committee has demanded that leaders of construction sites and construction industry and construction materials enterprises create the necessary conditions to increase the professional skill of workers, strengthen labor, technical, and production discipline in every way, provide incentives for those who carry out high quality work, and deal strictly with those who tolerate shoddy work. It is necessary to ensure unconditional observance of state standards, norms, technical conditions, and designs and the fulfillment of contract commitments for deliveries of structures, materials, and additional goods to the construction sites.

Instructions are given to the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Gosstroy, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture under the USSR Gosstroy, with the participation of other interested ministries and departments, to examine questions of improving planning and material and technical backup for teams, labor remuneration for workers, and incentives for high quality construction. Criteria for assessing construction work must be elaborated. The transition to continuous 2-year planning of housing and civil construction must be speeded up.

The USSR Gosstroy and the USSR Ministry of Justice must prepare proposals for strengthening officials' responsibility for the observance of standards, norms and rules, as well as for the correct acceptance of projects for commissioning.

Editorial offices of central and local newspapers, journals, television, and radio are advised to give wide publicity to the positive experience of labor collectives and production frontrunners in improving the quality of construction and the standard of labor. Existing shortcomings and the specific culprits responsible for shoddy work must be resolutely exposed.

TWO NEW ICEBREAKERS COMMISSIONED FOR YINISEY RIVER

LD051854 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 5 Oct 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] This year's last convoy of ships has left the White Sea, heading eastwards. It includes two icebreakers of a new class. The two icebreakers have been moored in Archangel port. The Avraamiy Zavenyagin and Kapitan Matsayk are not of impressive dimensions, being only about two-thirds the length of regular icebreakers, and their beam is only 16 meters. Their main feature is their shallow draught. They were built in Finland and are intended to work on rivers in Siberia.

The icebreakers have already withstood a long voyage from the Baltic, around Scandinavia to Archangel. They are fitted with navigational instruments for sailing the open sea. The three main engines of 2,200 horsepower each drive four propellers. The crews' living conditions are excellent, with the sailors living in single or double cabins. The new icebreakers will work on the Yenisey River: Avraamiy Zavenyagin in Dudinka and its sister ship, the Kapitan Matsayk, will go 1,000 km up the Yenisey to Podtesovo port.

ARCTIC SHIPS COMPLETE TRANSPORT MISSIONS EARLY

LD031756 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- Transport operations in the eastern sector of the Arctic were completed this year much earlier than usually. All the cargoes for the forthcoming winter -- foodstuffs, manufactured goods, and fuel -- were delivered to Chukotka, the Ministry of Merchant Marine of the USSR has told a TASS correspondent.

The ministry took account of the lessons of last year's navigation when in complex weather conditions the shipment of goods to Chukotka lasted well into the autumn, when tens of ships found themselves in an ice trap in De Long Strait and sustained serious damage as a result.

Since the long-term weather forecast for this autumn was unfavorable as well the decision was taken to lead the first caravan of ships of Pevek, the main port in the north-east of the USSR. As early as last June, forty days earlier than usual. The ships had to steer clear of thick ice fields moving along cracks and leads.

Another factor which contributed to the early completion of shipping operations this year was a new transportation pattern under which the cargoes delivered by caravans of ocean-going ships were concentrated predominantly in one port, Pavek, and from there delivered to their destinations by vessels with a light draught.

The transportation of cargoes by lighters in the Far East also saved much time. The first Soviet lighter-carrier Aleksey Kosygin delivered tens of lighters from Vladivostok to the coast of Chukotka. It needed mere hours rather than days to unload them. The ship called both on major ports and small harbors which have no deep-water piers: Heavy-duty mechanisms launched lighters while the mother ship was lying out. The lighters using their own propulsion plants approached the shore.

The factors which contributed to the success of this year's navigation included carefully chosen tactics and new technical systems. Besides, it was predetermined by the presence of heavy-duty icebreakers even at the early stages of navigation. Several big icebreakers led by their flag ship, the nuclear-powered icebreaker Leonid Brezhnev, operated constantly on the shipping route.

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION -- The republic's industrial enterprises are successfully fulfilling the high socialist obligations of the 4th year of the 5-year plan period. In the past 9 months they have fulfilled labor productivity plans by 103 percent on the basis of which an additional R154 million worth of output has been produced. [Summary] [Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1500 GMT 10 Oct 84 GF]

EXAMINATION OF RETURNED COSMONAUTS CONTINUES

LD092347 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Post-flight examination of Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov continues at the Baykonur Cosmodrome. According to doctors' observations the cosmonauts' body functions are being restored more quickly than expected. Here is a report from our special correspondent Aleksandr Tikhomirov:

Immediately after the landing Oleg Atkov was 5-6 centimeters taller than his earthly height; Solovyev and Kizim also noticed that their earth clothing had become a bit small. Gravity is now returning the cosmonauts to their former norms.

The composition of minerals in the spine and in the bones of extremities is also being restored with time: calcium, magnesium, and phosphorous are returning to their normal combination. This instrument uses gamma rays to fix today's picture and compare it with the (?formulae) of the preflight data. Specialists in this laboratory are analyzing the hundreds of cardiograms obtained in weightlessness -- on the station the crew turned the pedals on the same velo-ergometer -- and before the flight and now, comparing the figures that were obtained earlier, after other long-term expeditions. In all, dozens of doctors are conducting research at various levels, even on the level of molecules. They note that readaptation, the return of the cosmonauts to earth norms, is proceeding ahead of schedule.

Specialists are not yet sure of the reasons for this, saying that there are a multitude of components here, but today, looking for probably the hundredth time in recent years at this wall mosaic of the cosmonauts' hotel, I suddenly thought that probably the human relationships, the especially warm atmosphere that was kept up for almost 8 months in orbit, is telling now, and that the cosmonauts' well-being and health is directly related to that.

[Camera cuts to correspondent interviewing Atkov, both seated in hotel foyer][Tikhomirov] Establishing relationships among you in a closed area under such difficult conditions is also an experiment that you conducted?

[Atkov] Yes, of course, because to a certain degree we were mounting an experiment in the interests of pure psychology, and we were also simply testing ourselves, that is, performing an experiment on ourselves. But this crew -- our crew -- if we were to gather again for any kind of work, it would work for sure, since we have found out that we can do anything. That is, I think that a man is sufficiently profound, unlimited, and that human qualities can be opened up virtually limitlessly through a whole life.

[Tikhomirov] A total of 237 days in a confined space! Our crew, they are saying now, is an equilateral triangle, a stable system. Indeed, it is possible that human reliability in orbit even 1,000 years hence will be the most important of all space systems.

COSMONAUTS PLEDGE TO WORK FOR PEACE IN SPACE

LD081815 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Soviet cosmonauts, and also experts and workers who participated in preparing and carrying out the 237-day long space mission abroad the Salyut orbital station that ended last week, have assured that they would continue developing space for peaceful purposes.

They said so in a letter to the country's governing bodies in reply to the congratulations for the success of the longest in the history (?of) space mission. [as heard] The record flight was carried out by Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov. The mission is unique as to the number of experiments and the significance of the results.

During the flight, Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev made 6 space walks, spending a total of 22 hours 50 minutes outside the station.

COSMOS 1604 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 4 OCT

LD050945 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, the COSMOS 1604, was launched in the Soviet Union on October 4, 1984.

The satellite carries scientific instrumentation intended for continuation of space research. The satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters:

The initial orbital period -- 11 hours 49 minutes,

The maximum distance from the earth's surface (in apogee) -- 39,342 kilometres,

The minimum distance from the earth's surface (in perigee) -- 613 km,

Orbital inclination -- 62.8 degrees

Apart from scientific instrumentation, the satellite carries a radio system for the precision measurement of orbital elements, a radio telemetric system to transmit back to earth the data on the operation of instruments and scientific apparatus.

The onboard instrumentation is functioning normally. The coordination-computing centre is processing the incoming information.

MOSCOW TV PROGRAMMING TO REACH ALL GEORGIANS

LD051048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Summary] Residents of Georgia's mountain villages can now view two channels of Central Television; reliable reception is provided by a relay station with a 45-meter mast set up on a high point near Bekami village. There are now seven relay stations operating in the republic. Another is being built in Dmanisskiy Rayon, and one is also to be built on Cape Pitsunda. The whole of the republic will be able to watch Moscow programs by the end of the year.

BRIEFS

KALININGRAD COLOR TELEVISION -- From now on all programs prepared by the Kaliningrad TV studio will be put out in color, thanks to a new stationary set of modern equipment for transmitting color images which is called "perspektiva". In conjunction with the existing Magnoliya system it will enrich TV programs with a high quality of picture. Its 5 cameras will be able to feed the screen with distant and close-up shots, overimpose lettering and press-information. [Text] [Kaliningrad Maritime Press Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Oct 84 LD]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA URGES EXERCISE OF CRITICISM

PM031319 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Developing Criticism and Self-Criticism"]

[Excerpts] Another report and election campaign is getting under way in army and navy party organizations. Communists' meetings are summing up the work done, assessing the actitivy of elected party organs, electing new ones, outlining tasks for the future, and generating an atmosphere of businesslike, principled criticism and self-criticism.

Criticism and self-criticism are our party's tried and tested weapons. "Openly admitting an error," V.I. Lenin pointed out, "revealing its causes, analyzing the situation that gave rise to it, intensely discussing the methods and rectifying the error -- these are the signs of a serious party..." The 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums pointed out the need to further improve this party weapon, establish a self-critical spirit in all party organizations, impart new impetus to the development of party exactingness and principledness, and make criticism more constructive, keener, and more effective.

In fulfilling the party's demands, army and navy Communists are seeking at report and election meetings to analyze in depth the state of affairs in party organizations and conduct a penetrating discussion to find out whether every effort has been made to ensure proper party influence on the solution of the tasks facing subunits, units, and ships.

Of course, it is not a matter of standing on a platform and being trenchant and scathing about people who are guilty of errors and blunders. Criticism must be comradely; its value lies in its conclusiveness and in the social significance of the questions that are raised. The essence of self-criticism is sincerity and a willingness to apply oneself to rectifying errors and shortcomings.

A frank party talk at a meeting is always intended not just to record the shortcomings in the activity of a person or a collective, but to determine effective measures to combat them. It does not mark the conclusion of operations in any way. On the contrary, in fact; after the criticism has been expressed, the work has hardly begun, since organization, together with monitoring and verification of execution, are a very important integral part of this work.

Observance of party demands and principles must be evident at all times. These qualities are useful and necessary not only in cases where there have been obvious failures and abuses, but also for the purpose of prevention, in the interests of further improving the combat training of personnel. However, in some party organizations criticism is somewhat muted. There are various reasons for this. One of them is incorrect reactions to criticism. Obviously, criticsm is not meant to humiliate, but neither do those at whom it is leveled have the right to confuse egotistical, parochial interests with the interests of the party and state as a whole. Cases where working people react incorrectly to criticism cannot be tolerated.

As is known, intraparty relations are clearly defined in the CPSU Rules -- a party member has the right to criticize any Communist, irrespective of his post, at party meetings, conferences, and congresses, and committee plenums. It should always be remembered, of course, that in army and navy party organizations criticism of commanders' orders and commands is not allowed.

It is important for leaders to set an example of the correct attitude toward criticism. They bear primary responsibility for the principled formulation of questions, the creation of conditions for frank criticism from below and for the effectiveness of action taken on the criticism.

This is a sure guarantee against any violation of our norms and principles. The party organization must instill a spirit of intolerance of any deviation from our morals, from socialist legality, and of the use of official posts for selfish purposes. It is a Communist's duty as a member of the party not to be indifferent toward arrogance, materialistic attitudes, or unethical behavior in the home environment and among comrades. Party organizations are required to constantly teach all Communists to be intolerant of shortcomings.

It is the party's teaching that criticism and self-criticism do not develop of their own accord. They occur as a result of purposeful ideological and education work by party committees, party bureaus, and all Communists. The report and election campaign in army and navy party organizations is an opportune time for this work, which is meant to ensure a further increase in their principledness, initiative, and militancy.

TROOP CONTROL NECESSARY FOR COMBAT READINESS

PM090953 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 84 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Military Sciences Major General V. Ryabchuk under the rubric "Combat Readiness of the USSR Armed Forces": "Development of Military Affairs and Troop Control"]

[Text] One of the most important components of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness is the standard of leadership and control of troops and naval forces. With the radical changes which have taken place and are taking place in the means and methods of armed struggle, this is particularly evident at the current stage of development of military affairs.

Military affairs today are developing more intensively than ever, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, stresses. The process of renewal of military hardware is continuous. Nuclear and conventional weapons are being improved. Highly accurate combat systems are joining the armories of today's armies. Troops are being increasingly saturated with effective automated control means and microelectronic and computer equipment. And this triggers changes in tactics, operations skill, and military affairs as a whole. It requires questions of troop control, fire strike, the coordination and implementation of maneuvers, and all types of support to be tackled in a largely new way.

The objective result of the development of military affairs at the present stage is a continuous growth in the role played by the control of troops and combat facilities and its influence on the end results of operations and combat. Today, even if troops and naval forces have sufficient technical equipment and well trained personnel, the combat potential of subunits, units, ships, and formations will remain untapped and the fulfillment of tasks will be jeopardized if control is not reliable and effective.

Control is being improved in our Armed Forces on the basis of general scientific fundamentals and the Leninist principles of the management of socialist society, which the party is developing creatively. Of course, this activity has its special features; it is based on accurate coordination with the requirements for the reliable defense of the Soviet state and in conformity with the laws and nature of modern warfare.

The scale and complexity of the tasks to be resolved in modern combat, its fast-moving nature, the participation in it of various categories of forces and means, the abundance of information received by the commander, and the need to process it and make decisions very rapidly when time is short -- all this and many other things make control of the forces being used in combat more complicated. But, despite all complications, the commander and staff must ensure the absolute fulfillment of the set aims and make the most rational use of the combat potential of subunits, units, ships, and formations.

These tasks can be coped with successfully by a commander who is capable of finding his bearings confidently in the thick of events, predicting the development of a situation, drawing up valid plans, making expedient decisions, and implementing them tenaciously; a commander who has high political and professional qualities; a commander who has a profound comprehension of combat experience and has mastered all that is best in the developments of military science and the great wealth of accumulated practice in training troops and training and educating personnel.

The control of troops and naval forces is primarily control of men. Consequently, Soviet officers are called on to continue to make a persistent study of the art of working with men, to have a perfect mastery of the foremost forms and methods of training and educating subordinates, and to be capable of organizing and rallying personnel and mobilizing their will and energy to resolve the set tasks. This is what determines the high demands that are made on the political, work, and moral qualities of our military cadres.

Stressing the need to further improve troop control in modern combat, USSR Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov points to two ways of resolving this. The first is to improve the operational-tactical training of commanders and staffs, and the second is to further automate control of troops and naval forces. Naturally, the two are interlinked and success can only be ensured by their comprehensive realization.

The improvement of the operational-tactical training of commanders and staffs is aimed primarily -- on the basis of an increase in Soviet officers' general and military culture -- at developing sound practical control skills in them and teaching them to make the best decisions in a very short time. This is particularly important in the tense, rapidly and radically changing situation typical of modern combat.

Whenever time is short, a commander's decision must nowadays be based on careful operational-tactical calculations, a profound and comprehensive analysis of the situation, including the radiation situation, and an accurate consideration of the position, state, and potential of his own and the enemy forces, the established correlation of forces, terrain conditions, and meteorological and other factors. It is by no means easy to assess and consider all these factors in practice. Information about a situation today is both more extensive and more complex than in the past. The diversity of powerful, modern, rapid-response and long-range means of destruction, both the commander's own and the enemy's, and the complexity of their interaction require particularly careful calculations providing a basis for the correct prediction of the development of combat operations and the adoption of the best decisions.

It would seem that the question is perfectly clear, and yet you still meet commanders who operate in the old way and who, in elaborating a decision, trouble neither themselves nor their staffs to substantiate it comprehensively or to back the elucidation of a task and the assessment of a situation with scrupulous operational-tactical calculations. Often this is due to a lack of operational-tactical and mathematical training on the part of officers.

Yet, it is becoming increasingly difficult to control troops and naval forces without the appropriate mathematical training of commanders and staff officers on without sound skills in the use of a variety of high-efficiency computer equipment. For this reason, an important task in training a modern officer, beginning with his training at military school, is a decisive improvement in his knowledge of applied mathematics and also his mastery of computer equipment, methods of preparing computer programs, and the procedure for and ways of using them in practice.

The mastery of these advanced methods is especially necessary if we consider that modern combat is fraught with the possibility of radical changes in a situation. Unforeseen situations require the commander and staff to make a rapid response, to adopt new decisions promptly, and to amplify tasks for subunits and units and for combined actions. Moreover, these problems must be resolved during conditions of constant enemy action against our troops and system of troops control. That is why commanders and staff, who are called on to introduce expedient changes into the initial operations plan as they go along, to anticipate events, and to direct them into a channel advantageous to themselves but disadvantageous to the enemy, must have a perfect mastery of the latest control methods.

The most important condition for effective control is the broad introduction of scientific labor organization and advanced planning methods, the active utilization of modern computer equipment, and means and methods of troops control automation in general.

The further automation of control processes is the main direction for improvement. For that reason, it is only natural that automated control systems, modern computers, various radioelectronic and optical electronic means, and reliable radio-response communication means are being introduced among the troops. They make it possible to considerably increase control efficiency, optimize decisions and planning, and avoid miscalculations in combat organization. The latter has always been important, but it is espec lly important now at the contemporary level of development of military affairs when, as a result of the radical improvement of the strike potential of an armed struggle, any error or miscalculation can entail irreparable consequences and when the correction of errors is extremely complicated or even impossible.

Automation substantially accelerates the gathering and processing of information and the preparation of data for adopting decisions and makes it possible to improve planning and to inform the troops promptly of combat tasks, orders, signals, and commands. As a result of the introduction and skillful use of automation means, commanders and staffs gain extra time for creative and organizational work in the course of preparing and conducting combat operations.

The introduction among the troops of computer equipment and automation and control means is, as we can see, an extremely necessary and progressive process. It is equally necessary to master advanced methods of work on automation means and to tirelessly improve the skills and professional training as well as technical and mathematical knowledge of officer cadres. But this is by no means all that is required of a commander and staff officer today. The main thing is to learn to control troops effectively using systems and means of automation and to elaborate and master progressive new methods of such control. It must always be remembered that the purpose of using computer equipment, the various highly accurate devices interfaced with it, and automated systems is to enable commanders and staffs to ensure the efficiency, quality, reliability, and effectiveness of control, the full utilization of troop combat potential, and ultimately victory over the enemy.

Even with a high degree of automation, the commander's commanding role in control will only increase, while the staff will still remain the main organ of control.

That is why military cadres' initiative, creative activeness, independence, and responsibility in troop leadership must be developed to the utmost. That is why we must concern ourselves with improving the knowledge and skills of commanders and staff officers in using systems and means of automation effectively. Purposefully and carefully prepared and skillfully conducted exercises in the command training system, staff training sessions, and particularly command staff and troop exercises play an important role in resolving this task.

Exercise experience can only be really useful if the exercises are carried out in conditions which approximate combat conditions very closely and if the principle of teaching the troops what is necessary in war is strictly observed. For this reason, an atmosphere must be created in training and exercises in which control tasks can only be resolved by using the most effective and advanced methods and means of control.

If the exercise plan is primitive and geared "to one solution" and if all the complexity of a modern combat situation is not reproduced in the exercise, the subordinate commander and staff have no need to use automation means and other progressive means and methods. They weigh up "by eye" an obvious situation and set subunits uncomplicated tasks by telephone, which often repeat what has been done in previous exercises (sometimes even on the same ground).

It also unfortunately happens that a trainee commander tries by fair means or foul to learn (and does learn) the leadership's plan before the exercise starts and orients himself toward this in advance. In this case, what does he need with progressive methods and means that require great knowledge and sound skills? After all, the commander has "guessed" the leadership's plan and insured himself against surprises. It only remains to color in the map -- so an illusion of readiness for effective troop control in combat is created.

Sometimes in exercises the suspension of operation time -- so-called "jumping" -- is abused, forgeting the need to ensure the continuity and tension of combat operations. The trainee is presented with "missions" or "scenarios" for such-and-such a length of time. While the trainees study data which they have neither obtained nor calculated themselves but which they have been given, the situation -- as though by the wave of a magic wand - remains unchanged. Their own troops and the "enemy" troops do not change position and incur no losses. All this is done to give the trainee time to elucidate the task, assess the situation, produce estimates, adopt decisions, plan the battle, and process documents. But in real combat there would be no time for that!

Of course, in peacetime it is impossible to reconstruct a combat situation completely, but it is possible to do so with very close approximation, and this must be done. The staff must collect, generalize, and assess information continuously, not just in the process of decisionmaking but also in the course of combat. After all, the enemy will not suspend operations; they will strive to change the situation in their own favor and to destroy the opposing side's control system. Anyone who believes that we can manage without modern means and methods of control today is falling prey to dangerous illusions. We must resolutely struggle against all indulgences and oversimplifications in the preparation and conduct of command studies and staff training and exercises. The creation and effective utilization of an appropriate material training base plays a major role in mastering modern control methods.

It may be said that there are many examples among the troops, in the fleets, and at military educaton establishments of a considered and purposeful attitude to the creation of such a base.

This ensures the improvement of knowledge and skills in troop control and helps in the introduction and mastery of progressive control methods. However, the development of military affairs does not allow us to rest on our laurels. The material training base must be constantly improved, using the achievements of scientific and technical progress and considering all the increasingly complex demands on troop control in contemporary combat. There is a lot to be gained, for instance, from electric tactical simulators based on bilateral mathematical modeling of combat operations that provide an imitation of conditions approximating most closely to combat conditions and make it possible to assess objectively the effectiveness and quality of the decisions adopted by commanders. There is every opportunity during commander training to hold training sessions in troop control using other modern simulators, computer equipment, communications means, and so forth on a broader scale.

Improving the training of officers in control methods as far as possible, making broad use of computers, data processing facilities, and automated systems, means confidently following the path of further improving the combat readiness of troops and naval forces. This task is being resolved most successfully wherever the work style of control organs is improved most persistently. The creation of the atmosphere necessary to do this depends largely on political organs and party organizations, which are called on to do everything possible to assert and to support a feeling for innovation. It is important to fully assimilate the truth that control that has stopped in its development begins to fetter the combat potential of troops and naval forces instead of opening up the opportunity for their effective use in combat.

The organic combination of the improvement of commander and staff operational-tactical training and the further automation of troop control is an important practical task whose successful resolution lies in the main line of the struggle to further boost the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness.

LAGS IN MILITARY EDUCATION PREVENT VIGILANCE

PM111127 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 5 October in its Second Edition publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Military-Patriotic Education of Young People" a 1,500-word article by V. Krivorotenko, deputy chief of the Komsomol Central Committee Sport and Mass Defense Work Section and responsible secretary of the central staff of the all-union tour [pokhod], entitled "Memory and Duty." It deals with the organization of the all-union tour of sites of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, which currently involves more than 60 million Komsomol members and young people. While noting the movement's achievements, the article also points out that "the lack of coordination in its work" is preventing it from having a greater educational impact. The writer calls for closer contacts to be established between young people and war and labor veterans and for young people to be made better acquainted with the military and labor traditions of their own district. He emphasizes that "it is a question of making fuller use of the tour's potential to foster in young people a feeling of love for the motherland and hatred for its enemies, high political vigilance, and constant readiness to do great deeds."